





CULPEPER'S LAST LEGACY:

Left and bequeathed to his dearest Wife,
for the publike good,

BEING

The Choicest and most profitable of those Se-
crets which while he lived were lockt up in his
Breast, and resolved never to be publisht
till after his Death.

CONTAINING

Sundry admirable Experiences in severall
Sciences, more especially, in

John *Chyrurgery, Pybus, books*
and Physick, Viz. 2

Compounding of Medicines, Making of Wa-
ters, Syrups, Oyles, Electuaries, Conerves,
Salts, Pills, Purges and Trochiscs.

With two particular Treatises; the one of Fevers; the
other of Pestilence; as also other rare and choice
Aphorisms, fitted to the understanding
of the meanest Capacities.

Never publisht before in any of his other Works:

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER, late
Student in Astrology and Physick.

Printed for N. Brooke at the Angel in Cornhill, 1657.

Master Culpepers Wifes Account:

HAVING in my Hands these my Husbands last experiences in Physick and Chyrurgery, &c. composed out of his dayly practice, which he laid a severe injunction on me to publish for the generall good after his decease; therefore to stop the mouths of malicious Persons, who may be apt to abuse and slander his labours, and to discharge that duty and debt of gratitude due to his name from one so neerly related to him, I do hereby testify that the Copy of what is here printed is truly and really his own, and was delivered to my trust among his choicest secrets upon his death-bed, and I do further approve the printing thereof, and having viewed them see nothing in them but what is his own. To the truth of all which I do here subscribe my hand.

A, Culpeper,



WORTHY READERS,

My Works have hitherto been so well knowne unto you, and have merited such just applause in the world, though envied by some illiterate Physicians, that I am the more confident to go on doing that good which you have receiv'd by my former Labours. Viz. 1. Dispensatory. 2. That incomparable piece of Semiotica Uranica enlarged. 3. Castastrophe Magnatum, &c.

This my last Peece the reserve of all the rest, I had never thought to have published, till now finding indisposition of body to be such as that I have no other way left to continue my own fame, and that happy gratitude which I owe to my Countrey, but by publishing these my last Remaines of Physick and Chyrurgery which I have left to my dear Wife as my Legacy, being the choicest secrets which I lockt up in my breast

TO THE READER.

breast, and never made knowne in any of my former works.

And now Reader, to speak more fully in the praise of this Book be confident what thou hast here, is what I have gained by my constant practice and by which I have obtained a continuall reputation in the world, not doubting but you will receive that satisfaction and advantage which I was ever assured of my self; and now if it shall please Heaven to put a Period to my Life and Studies, that I must bid all things under the Sun farewell: farewell my dear wife and Child; farewell Arts and Sciences; farewell all Worldly glories, Adieu Readers.

NICHOLAS CULPEPER.



CHAPTER. I.

Of HEAD-ACH in general, with its several Names and Kinds.

OF Headaches or pains in the head simply, there are three sorts, *κεφαλαγία* in Greek, in Latine *Capitis dolor*, in English the Head-ach.

The second is called in Greek *κεφαλαία*, in Latine *Cephalgia*, in English a continued or inveterate Headach.

The third is called in Greek *ημικεφαλαία*, in Latin *Hemicranium*, in English the Migraine.

The two former possess the whole head, the latter only the one halfe of it.

By Head I mean in all this Treatise, onely the scalpe or so much onely of the Head as is covered with haire.

And here is pain ingendred sometimes without the scull, sometimes within. If it lie within the scull, there is paine at the root of the eyes, by reason of the immediate influence from thence to the brain; if without the scull there is no pain there.

The first sort of headach, called *κεφαλαγία*, cometh of diverse causes, as heat, cold, drinnesse, blood, choler, wind, vapor from the stomack, drunkennesse, feavers, each of which to discourse of, will require a severall Chapter.

Of the Headach coming of heat.

*causa
causa*

coming of
heat.

The cause

BY Heat I mean only a hot distemper without any kind of moisture or humour. It is caused for the most part by the vehement heat of the Sun; note, *that it is extreame hurtfull to the brain, to stand bareheaded in the Sun.* It is also caused by imoderate running, jogging or moving; especially to such as are not used to it, though it be most perillous to those that are used to it; it is caused also by being long near the fire, through anger and furiousnesse, and by hot diseases, and smells of hot things.

Signs.

The Signs of Headach coming by heat, are besides imoderate pain, you shall feele their head burning hot when you totch it, their skin dryer then it was wont to be, their eyes look red, they sleep little or not at all, & are delighted by sprinkling or anointing their head with cold things, and find ease by it; other causes may be known by the relation of the Patient.

Cautions
for the
sick.

Air.

Let the air and Chamber where the sick abideth, be cold by nature, or else you must make it so by art, as by keeping it continually washed, by strewing there flowers and herbs, and branches of trees that are of a cold nature, as Roses, Violets, Water-lillies, Vine-leaves, Bryer-boughs, Willow boughs Endive, Succory, or the like; also to pour water out of one Vessel into another near him, to let him smell to Nose-gayes of cold flowers.

Sleep.

Great heed must be taken that the Patient sleep well, yea more then he usually was wont to do; if he

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

he sleep not well, as most labouring of this disease do not, provoke him to sleep with *Dioscordium*, if that will not do, use *Laudanum*, two grains; if that will not doe, use three grains, encreasing it till he come to six; if he sleep not sooner, let his chamber be quiet, free from noise and wrangling, for that causeth perturbation of mind.

Let his meat be but little, and let that little be of good digestion, as chickens, birds that delight in Mountains and dry places, rabbits, &c. let it be dressed with cold herbs, as lettuce, endive, purslains, and verjuice; also Almond-milke, Pomgranetes, Raisons of the Sun, and ripe Pears are wholesome for him; but let him avoid Milk and all other meats of a dilative quality, for they send vapors into the head; and are hurtfull for him.

Let his drink be water, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled, or in which syrrup of the juyce of Succory, or the juyce of Pomgranets or Lemons is put.

Let him eschew carnal copulation, exercises, and baths, all perturbations of the mind, especially anger, all things that are binding, all things that cause stupefaction as *crude opium*, Mandrakes, Henbane, Poppeys, Nightshade; those things that bind much, though they cool, must also be avoided, as juyce of Quinces, Medlers &c.

Let the sick smell to rosewater mixed with vinegar, and often snuffe some of it up into his nose. Let also his forehead, temples, and that part of his head where the pain lies most, be anointed with oyl of scabane. Let the scabane be gathered in the hour of Mars, he being (if it be possible) in Aries, in a good aspect to the Moon. So will the infirmity be easier and more speedily cured.

Meat.

Drink.

I doubt water is not so

good in cold countries. I thinke a cool Julep were better.

Directions negative. Affirmative.

Perfumes. Vnction.

If I cause the disease you had better use veruainga heied in the house of 2. make this as a general rule.

Have

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Stool.

Have a special care that the Patient go to stool, in good order at the least twice a day; if he do not, provoke him first with a Clister, then with an ounce of lenitive Electuary, every night when he goes to bed; for the people most incident to this Infirmary, are such as are of a Cholorique constitution, (though the trouble of this disease be, no absolute signe of a Cholorique-man) which complexion most commonly causeth astringency.

CHAP. III.

Of the Head-ach coming of Cold.

The cause

BY cold I meane simply cold without any Flux of cold humours; for that causeth Lesbargite: but onely a cold distemper.

Signes.

This pain in the head is caused of outward cold, as by carrying long bareheaded in a cold aire, also by sudden applying of any wet and cold, or very cold thing to the head.

Cautions.

The signes of this are contrary to the signes of the other that came of a hot distemper; for in this though the pain indeed be vehement, yet the head when it is felt is not hot; their face and eyes do not look red, neither are they hollow, nor sunk, but on the contrary their face looketh full and pale, and their eyes are full and swarthy; also they desire not cold things, nor find ease but paine by them.

Sleep.

Let them sleep moderately, but no more then usually they use to do.

Aire.

They must remain in a warm aire; if it be cold, remedy it with a good fire. Let

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

Let them forbear all meats cold in operation, all fish, water-fowles and milk. Let them eat rear eggs, hens, chickens, partridge and pheasants.

For drink, let them use Wine moderately, and generally for the cure thereof you must use things that are hot in operation; but in the cure as well of this, as other diseases in the head, you must diligently consider the naturall temperature of the braine; for it is such a thing as cannot endure either violent heat or violent cold.

Let not their bodies be coſtīve, but let them have every day a ſtool; if not by nature, give ſuppoſitories. Let them avoid ſadneſſe, deep ſpeculations, and thoughts, ſtudy, and other immoderate aſſections of the mind.

Let them use moving of their body, walking, and if ſtrength ſuffer, riding.

Oyle of Vervain is Medicinall for the diſeaſe; let it be gathered in the day and houre of Venus, ſhe aſcending fortunately. Alſo Rew, Laurell, Orris, Dill, Chamomell, Mother of time, Marjoram, are Medicinall for the diſeaſe. For the Oyle, anoint the fore-head temples, noſtrils and holes behind the ears.

Alſo to boyle any of theſe hearbs, eſpecially Vervain, gathered as beforesaid, in water, and ſnuffe up the decoction in your noſe.

Alſo quilt theſe leaves between two caps, and let the patient weare it upon his head.

The innermoſt cap being made of fine ſilk, or Sarſnet, Take Laurell, Mother of time, Marjoram, Roſemary flowers, of each a handfull, Rew half ſo much, Penny-royall, Calamint two drams, Cloves, Srzechas, one dram, beat theſe into groſſe powder, and ſew them up in the Cucuſa, or double

3.
Meats.

4.
Drinke.

Directions
Negative.

Affirmative.

1.
Motion.

2.
Undion.
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the diſeaſe
uſe Flea-
bane an
herb of 3

3.
Nafalia.

4.
Cucuſa.

cap before mentioned, and having first sprinkled the head with Vinegar, warm it, and apply it.

Pomander.
er.

Also it is very good for the sick to smell to such a Pomander as this. Take of Storax, Calamitis, two drams, Cloves, Mace, wood of Aloes, of each halfe a Dram, Lavender two Drams, Gallia Moschata a Dram, Muske, Amber greece, of each two graines, beat them into fine pouders, searce them, and with mussilage made with Gum Tragacanth, and Marjoram water; make it up into a Pomander.

κεφαλα-
για
coming of
driness or
moisture.

CHAP. IV.

*Of the Headach κεφαλαγια coming of
driness or moisture.*

BY driness here and moisture also is meant only the bare quality; for although of these alone, without heat or cold, no paine come, yet hereby the studious in Physicke, may learne and discern when the Headach cometh of heat and driness, when of heat and moisture, when of cold and driness, when of cold and moisture.

The cause

Headach through driness is caused through driness of the aire, through hunger, much watching, extream studying, by dry medicines, overmuch exercise, excessive use of venery, and violent perturbations of the mind.

The simple
remedies.

Headach of moisture is caused through moisture of the air, moist medicines, bathes, hot waters, and other things that moisten over much.

Driness is known by these signes; there come
few

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

few or no excrements out of the nose, the eyes be hollow, the patient cannot sleepe neither before nor in the sicknesse; also the skin of the head is dry as though it were scorched; dry medicines do not ease the pain but encrease it.

Moistnesse is known by the same that Lethargies are, of which hereafter.

Those in whom drinesse doth trouble the head, let them remain in a moist aire, let them eat meats of good juyce and a moistning nature, as yolks of eggs, cocks stones and the broth of them, pheasants, partridges, and such meat as moisten and nourish much; let them drink wine alwayes with water; let them sleep largely, provoke them to it, as in the second chapter; let them eschew motion of the body and exercise, and use quietnesse and rest; let them eschew carnal copulation, hunger, and thirst, and all things that do dry, let them use baths of sweet waters that are warm, let them be merry and pleasant, and avoid all perturbations of mind. For pain coming of moisture, See Lethargies.

Let such as have headach of drinesse, use to anoint the seame of their head or *os triquetrum*, with oyle of fleabane, (see Chap. 2.) mixed with oyle of sweet almonds or alone by it selfe.

Let their body be kept soluble,

Also they may bath their head in water in which strawberry leaves, violet leaves and flowers, mallowes and other hearbs that have a moistning vertue, have been boyled,

CHAP.

Cure by
Uction.

Stroole,
Bath.

CHAP. V.

Of Head-ach, *κεφαλαλγια* coming of
plenitude of blood.

*κεφαλαλ-
για.*
coming
of blood.

πανδωγε.

Cause.

Signes.

Cure.

Aire.

Meat.

Drinke.

Exercise.

Hitherto I have written of Head-ach coming through alteration of the bare quality only; I now come to Head-ach caused of fulnesse and abundance of blood. I call fulnesse in this place that which the Greeks call *πανδωγε* that is, when all the four humours abound and be increased in their proportion, or when blood only abounds.

This is caused commonly of eating all such things as ingender abundance of humours in the body, as meats and drinks of great nourishment plentifully taken; as also the neglecting and omitting exercises, baths, sweatings, and usually purgings, bleedings and evacuations.

The signs be these, the face and the eyes be red-
dy, the veins be swoln, so that the least and small-
est may be easily seen; the pulse is great and ve-
hement, the urine reddish and thick, the veins of
the temples beat more hard, strong and vehement
then those at the wrest; the pain of the head is
heaviness.

Let the sick be in a bold and dry aire; if you
can get no such place naturall, make it so by art.

Let his diet be spare; let him avoid things that
nourish plentifully, as egges, flesh, &c.

Let his drink be barly water in which cold hearbs
have been boyled, as endive, succory, purslain,
lettuce, or only barly water with a little Cinamon.

Let him use mean exercise, rubbing his body
often;

often; if his body be soluble and no feaver, let him bath often.

In the beginning of the disease let him bleed in the cephalica of that arme on which the griefe lies most; if that appear not, take the middle veine; if bleeding in the arme suffice not, let them bleed in the forehead.

Bleeding

If age or weaknesse, or both, prohibit bleeding, use cupping glasse to the shoulders to draw back the blood.

Cupping

These done, use medicines externall that are cold and astringent, wherewith you are furnished in the second Chapter.

Vnction

You must in this disease have a special care that the body be kept soluble; if necessity require, and neither feaver nor weaknesse hinders, give a decoction of *Senne* (with rubarbe and agricke at $\frac{1}{3}$) iv $\frac{3}{4}$.

Purgings

After this you may apply such medicines to the head as disperse the disease and dissipate and repell the humours; such be mallow seeds, fennegreek seeds, chamomell flowers, melilot flowers, either in bathes, liniments, or oyles, as you think fit.

Repelling

Also you may bind the lower parts of the body hard, (as the things) to call or draw back the humours.

Bindings

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ach coming of Choler.

Kopala

ja

coming

of Choler.

Head-ach coming of cholericke humours is caused of all such things as heat and dry the head unnaturally, as care, anger, paine, labour, watch-

The cause

watching, fasting, eating of meats that be cholericke, as Garlique, Onions, pickled herrings, and other meats extraordinary salt, &c.

Signes.

The signes be these; the pains be like his that hath headach by reason of heat, but that only they have a more sharp and pricking pain, as though awles or bodkins were thrust into their heads; their face is pale and wan, their head is moderately hot, bitterness of the tongue, driness of the eyes, nose and tongue; this disease chanceth most to young and flourishing years, to such as are cholericke of complexion, to them that take overmuch businesse in hand, and the like.

Cure.

Aire.

Let the sick abide in a cold and moist aire, which may be procured by the Art specified in the second Chapter, as by sprinkling the Chamber with cold water, by strewing the Chamber with cold herbs, and moist flowers & branches of trees there mentioned.

Meats.

Let his whole diet be moist; let him eat meats that be moist & of good juyce; give them Endive, Succory, Lettuce, Purslain, small fishes, that live in gravelly Rivers.

Drinkes.

Let his drinke be water only, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled; but let him altogether abstaine from Wine and strong drink.

Sleepes.

Let him be kept quiet, and have long sleeps; you may provoke sleep by the rules in the second Chapter; let him be merry, and refrain from all perturbations of mind.

Purges.

You must refrain purging, if there be a fever.

In the beginning of the cure you must purge the cholericke humour with medicines fit for the purpose; such be Hierapicra, Electuary of the juyce of Roses, Rubarb, Pilulæ aureæ, Alephangina, &c. But if it chance the cholericke humours do rest quietly in

any

any part of the body, as many times it doth, and so becometh adust, and burneth the place where it lyeth, and maketh the man incapable of receiving purging medicines; you must use preparatives to alter and concoct the humour, till it appear by the urine to be digested; the best way of all to doe this, is to administer a spoonfull of Vinegar of Squills every morning fasting, and let the party walke a quarter of an houre after it; if you find that too hot, as you seldome shall, administer it in an ounce of Julep of Roses, or Syrupus acetosus.

Also you may give an ounce of pulp of Cassia at night when he goes to sleep, or lenitive Electuary.

If they be very costive, as it is the nature of choler to procure costivenesse, administer clisters of the mollient herbs, viz. *Mallows, Beets, Violets, Pellitory and Mercury*, of each a handfull, boyled in a quart of water to three quarters of a pint, in which (being strained) mingle *Diacatholicon* i. 3. *Mel rosarum* i. 3. species *Hiera picra* i. 3. make it into a clister.

Also you may use Oil of Fleabane for unction in the manner and form prescribed in the second Chapter.

If the disease for all these medicines, continue still virulent and malignant, you may apply copping glasses between the shoulders, and friction or rubbing of the arms and legs, time and care convenient being used.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Headach coming of windinesse.

IT is a cause of eating abundance of windy things; besides, the nature of the body, & other things

Bolus.

Clisters.

Uction.

Beware of

Boxing.

καταλη-
ξια
coming of
Wind.

The cause

Signes.

things were such as were apt to ingender wind. It is known by a distention or stretching within the head, and that without heavinesse or bearing, as also by noise in the eares.

1. Diet.

Let all meats and drinks that ingender wind be utterly avoyded.



If the Infirmitie lie onely in the Head, and ascend from no other part beneath, as many times it is caused only by weaknesse and imbecillity of the head, then inward medicines profit little.

2. Concoctives.

But you must use Concoctive and Discussive medicines, things that concoit wind, as Fenugreek seed, Linseed, Gbamomell, Tokes of egges, Saffron, Hens grease, Goose grease, &c.

3. Discussives.

Last of all use Discussives, such as be Oyle of Dill, and Rew, Lupines, Barley meal, Lilly roots, Nigella, &c.

4. Clifters.

But if it come from vapours that ascend from some other part, you must empty the belly with a strong Clifter that shall dissolve wind, made of the mollient herbes, Anniseeds, Carraway, Fennell, and Cumminseeds, adding to the decoction Benedista Laxativa, halfe an ounces of the Electuary I meane, for this Clifter draws the vapours down from the head.

5. Cautions.

After this you must strengthen the member that it ingender wind no more; whether it be the stomack, liver or spleen. It were tedious and superfluous to recite the manner how to strengthen all those parts, and others beside these, which may in their owne affliction afflict the head also; for I purpose if the Lord give me life and health, and time to write severally and distinctly of all the diseases in every part of the body.

6. Repul-

Then you may apply to the head things repulsive and driving backe, such be, Vinegar, Pomgranate, rinds

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

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Winds and flowers, Wormwood, Melilot, Mints, Plantain, Walwort, Shepherds purse, Nutmegs, Purslane, Henshook, Laurel leaves, &c.

If heat be joyned with wind in the head, use Oyle of Roses, when is both repulsive, digestive and discurssive, mingled with vinegar, which is both repulsive and discurssive, and also an anodyne.

But if there be cold mixed with the wind, then use Oyle of Dill and Camomel, mingled with the joyce of Rew and Vinegar.

If the headach continue still malignant, use freezing with white Helebores; but beware of catching cold of the head after it.

After all this to strengthen the head, and repell the reliets of the disease, make a Cucusa of these herbs dryed, (that is sew them between two caps; see Chap. 3. Page 7.) viz. Roses, Knotgrasse, Willow leaves, Nightshade, Marjoram, Mother of Time, Hyssop, Rue.

Also the savour of Castoreum, Muske, Ambergreec, &c. to take Venice treacle, or Mithridate inwardly, are medicinal for the disease.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of Head ach caused of the Stomack.

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Hitherto of diseases caused principally in the head it self; now a word or two of pain of the head that cometh by consent from other places of the body; and first of that which is caused by some evil affection of the stomack; and that is: caused by some sharp humour for the most part that abou- deth in the stomack, especially in the mouth of it,

from

from whence corrupt vapours arising doe ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be knowne by that gnawing and biting paine they feele in their head, by their proneſſe and deſire to vomit; alſo if the ſick faſt and ſuffer hunger long, their paine is more vehement; for through long abſtinence, the malice of the humour encreaſeth.

Cure by vomiting.

Conſider the ſtrength of nature in the proportion of the vomit Purging.

In the cure of this diſeaſe, outward medicines will doe no good; the beſt way of cure is by vomiting, but firſt prepare the humours by giving Vinegar of Squils two or three ſpoonfulls, or four, if two or three work not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infuſion of Crocus metallorum i. 3. f.) for many times the humours are viſcous and ſtick faſt.

If you ſuppoſe the ſtomacke be ſurred after vomiting, give a ſcruple of Maſtiche pills every night going to bed for a week or ſuch a matter.

As for ſtrengthening the ſtomacke after the diſeaſe is cured, I ſhall ſpeak plentifully when I come to ſpeak of the diſeaſes in the ſtomack.

So alſo if headach come from the liver or ſpleen or any part, you ſhall have plentifull remedies when I come to ſpeak of the places where the cauſe lies, which is needleſſe here; for take away the cauſe, the effect ceaſeth.

CHAP. IX.

Of Headach cauſed by drunkenneſſe.

**Kepalea-
zie
comming
of drunk-
enneſſe.
Cauſe.**

THe cauſes are evident enough; for hot Wines, Strong-Waters & ſtrong drinks fill the brain with

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

85

with vapours, and so much the more if the braine be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they bear drink lesse before they be drunk then others in which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in these two things, evacuation, refrigeration.

If the Wine be indigested, give a vomit in the first place.

If the headach remaine after, you must use refrigeration to drive backe the vapours that ascend into the head; that doth especially above al things Oyle wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by anointing the head and temples and forehead.

To prevent drunkennesse are many medicines left by the ancients to posterity, but for mine own part, I, as yet, never tryed any of them, as to eat six or seaven bitter Almonds every morning fasting; to drinke a draught of Worm-wood-beere first in the morning; also to burn swallowes in a crucible, feathers and all, cate a little of the ashes of them in the morning.

Cure consisting in evacuation and refrigeration.

Prevention.

CHAP. X.

Of Headach caused of Feavers.

IF Headach molest those that have Feavers, you must consider whether the body be laxative or not; for astringency in Feavers alwayes causeth headach; if it be, then you must consider whether it began with the feaver, or came onely the feaver increasing, near the Crisis, or when the Moon comes to the opposition of that Signe & degree she was in at

Præsigna

vel calli
vel signi,
incertum
est, puta
signi.

at the decumbiture; if she or her beames reach but the place, give no physick; for vomiting or flux of blood by the nostrils will follow.

But if the headach began at first with the feaver it is caused through vapours dispersed abroad through the vehemency of the feaver, as it were boyling up and ascending into the brain, and the brain also for the most part in this disease is weak and not able to repell it, but fit to receive it.

If age permit, you may use bleeding. If strength permit, you may use cupping-glasses, but the chief remedy is by remedying the feaver; for the cause being taken away, the effect ceaseth; and I intend hereafter to write a treatise onely of feavers, to which I now refer it.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Head-ach κεφαλα.

The dig-
nations of

κεφαλα
from κε-
φαλα.

κεφαλα

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Κεφαλα in Greeke, in Latine *Cephalæ*, in English an old and inveterate headach; it may be knowne from κεφαλα by these notes; it hath been of long continuance, exceeding painful, hard to cease; every light occasion (as noise, loud speech, cleer light, moving, drinking of Wine, strong smells, or the like) causes sharp or violent fits the diseased desires to lie in the dark, to be quiet, often supposing that their heads are struck with a hammer; also some do feeble those things that are about their head, as though they were bruised or racked; this disease sometimes doth continue painfull alwayes, sometimes it comes by fits, with intermission, so that sometimes they think them-
selves

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

selves perfectly whole. This disease doth vex Women more then men. In some the *pia Mater* (or skin that knits the senses together, which lyeth round the braine within the *dura mater*) is vexed, in some onely the *Pericranium*; or skin that covereth the skull round) is vexed.

It is caused either by abundance of blood and Cause, other humours, or by the sharpnesse of the humors contained either within or without the skull, inflaming the head; also it is caused through weaknesse of the head.

If the pain invade the sick with heavinesse, it sheweth the disease to proceed of fulnesse and abundance of humours; if it come with pricking, gnawing and shooting, it betokeneth sharpnesse of humours; if it beat like pulses; it betokeneth inflammation; if there be felt distention or stretching out, without beating, or heavinesse, it comes of wind; if there be beating with it, it is a hot wind; if heavinesse, there are humours as well as wind; if the pain be felt superficially, or outwardly, the disease lies in the *Pericranium*; if inwardly, it lies in the *Pia Mater*, and then is there alwayes a pain in the rootes of the eyes; for the tunicles of the eyes have their beginning from the brain.

As for diet and aire, the cause being knowne, you may easily gather out of the former Chapter.

If it come through abundance of humours, you may in the first place let blood.

Oyle of Vervain used in Unction, is an approved medicine, unless there be inflammations or fevers joynd with it; for them use Oyle of Fleabane, both considered as in the former Chapters.

Have a great care that sleep be moderate, and the body solable.

You may also (for fear of Relapsing) purge the head with strong Gargarismes, made with juyce of Leeks, Pellitory of *Spain*, long Pepper, Mustard, or the like.

Or by sneezing, if the infirmity lie within the scull.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Megrim.

Hemigrania
Graec.

Descrip-
tion.

Hemigrania in Greek; in Latin also *Hemigraniam*; in English the Megrim; it is a painfull evill, lying in the one halfe of the head only; the right side or the left; and is distinguished by the seame that runneth all along the scull, from the middle part of the forehead to the hinder part of the head or nape of the neck; this pain cometh often by fits: and in some the grieve is felt without the scull; in some within, and that deepe in the Braine; in some, in the Muscles near the Temples.

Cause.

It is caused by ascending or flowing of many vapours or humours, either hot or cold; either by the Veins, or by the Arteries, or by both; and sometime it proceeds from the brain it selfe, thrusting out its excrements and superfluities when the passages are stopped.

Signes.

The signes whereby you may know whether vapours or humours do abound, whether they be hot or cold; whether within the scull, or without, may be drawne out of the former Chapters; only this I adde; if the pain lie in the *Pericranium*, the pain is so vehement that they cannot suffer their heads to be touched with ones hand.

Their

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

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Their Dyer, what they should eat, and what they should eschew, may be gathered out of the Diet, former Chapters, according to the diversity of the causes; yet let them by all meanes avoid all such things as send sharp vapors up into the Head, as, Garlicke, Onions, Mustard, Raddish roots, &c.

If the infirmity lie without the Scull, as most commonly it doth, comb the head; if the pain lie on the right side, with a comb made of the right horn of a Ram, (I suppose it were best the Ram were killed when the Sun * is in Aries) if it lie on the left side, with a comb made of the left horn of a Ram; and this (for ought I know) may do it, if the disease lie within the Scull.

If it lie near the Temples amongst the Muscles, rub them often (either with your hand or with a cloth) till they be hot, when the pain is over, and that many times remedyeth the disease if it lie there.

Also *Euphorbium* mixed with Oyl, and put into the ear on that side the pain lies; take more or less *Euphorbium*, according as the parties senses are dull or quick: a scruple of *Euphorbium* is enough for an ounce of Oyle, and one drop is sufficient to put into the ear at one time.

Also *Euphorbium* dissolved in Vinegar, and applied by way of Uction to the grieved part of the head, profiteth much.

But beware you use not *Euphorbium*, if the disease come of hot Humours, or Vapours.

Also Earth-worms beaten to powder, Snailles, Peach-kernels, Goats dung mingled with Vinegar of Squills, are medicinall.

If it comes of hot Humours, use those medicines prescribed for the headach coming of hot humors.

If it come of plenitude, use blood-letting.

In fine, purge the Humour that causeth the Disease.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Vertigo or swimming in the Head.

Descrip-
tion.

Vertigo is a Disease wherein a man thinketh all that he sees turnes round; it is a Disease my selfe have been often for many years terribly vexed withall, insomuch that at the last I many times fell down in a swoon, and fainted; This Disease often turneth to the Falling-sickness, as it had almost done in my selfe, though after much and vast expence of Physicke, one vomit absolutely cured me; therefore I shall be more large in the signes of this Disease.

Cause.

This Disease is caused through inordinate moving of Vapors that are windy, contained in certain parts of the Brain; this Disease is caused either, because the Brain it selfe is ill-affected, or of Vapours ascending from the stomack thither; the Braine it selfe is offended by a Humour aeriall, from whence a windy spirit moveth inordinately about, and troubleth the apprehension; so that all things the man seeth, seeme to turne round also; the brain is offended by the mouth of the stomack when windy exhalations are carried from thence to the Brain, which happeneth by corruption or putrefaction in the Stomack, the vapours of which being penetrating move about the Brain.

Galen makes a great stir, and so also doth Hippocrates to prove two sorts of Vertigo; the one called

Tine-

Tenebricosa Vertigo; or some *Scotoma*: and this, say they, is the most dangerous, because it often turns to the *Falling-sicknesse*. Indeed I grant, the dark *Vertigo* turneth soonest to the *Falling-sicknesse*, because it cometh of *Airabilis*, or *Choler-adust*: but *Fuchsin* thinks they erre that think the Diseases to be two, because they differ a little in quality: and truly so do I. All *Galen's* words may not be Authenticks: no, nor *Hippocrates* his neither: and neither *Fuchsin* nor my selfe were nor are so simple, but we know *Choler yellow* will turn black and adust in the *Tunicle* of the *Stomack*, and cause no other difference then changing the quality, not the nature of the disease. But enough of this; I proceed to the signs.

A darkness or mist appeareth before their eys that are troubled with this disease, and that upon every light occasion, especially if they drink but a cup of strong drink, or wine; or if they turne round: for it chanceth to them if they turn round once, as it doth to others when they turn round oftentimes, so that sometimes they fall down. Also the same effect it brings to him, to see another man, or a wheel, or the water run round: therefore let such objects be avoided; for the vital spirits beholding it, turn about also, and so the moving of the Humour that causeth the Disease, is troubled, unequall and inordinate.

When this Disease lyeth in the brain only, without relation to the stomach, there followeth sound in the ears, pain in the head, sometimes vehement, and heavinesse there; also the smelling and other senses are detrimented: their fits are chiefly when the Sun doth heat them, or when their head is hot by some other means: for Heat doth dissolve

the Humours, and then they turne about the Brain.

And indeed for ought I know, a cleer sunshine day is hurtfull for those in whom the Disease proceeds from the Stomack, as mine did; and I found the same extreemly prejudiciall to me.

Those in whom the Disease proceedeth from the stomach, feel a gnawing in their Stomack before the fit comes, and a disposition to vomit, and are as though they were heart-burnt.

Also thus you may know of what Humour the Disease comes, by the apparent colour of things to their eyes: for if they appear yellow, the disease comes of yellow Choler: if reddish or bloody, it comes of blood, and is apt to fall into a frenzy or madnesse; if dark, it comes of Atra bilis; and is a fore-runner of the falling sickness, or Apoplexie. And thus much for example sake.

Also these Diseases are most violent in that time of the year that suiteth best with their nature; as Choler in Summer, Melancholy in Autumn, &c.

If this disease be caused by Vapours that ascend from the Stomack, as mine did, Vomiting is a speedy cure, and the onely cure I could find.

Let the sick avoid the beams both of Sun and Moon; all Winds, especially South winds: nor let him behold any thing that moves round, nor any deep thing.

Let him avoid fasting and fulnesse, all meats that engender wind, that are of a dilative quality, and send Vapours up to the head: such be Milk, Onions, Garlick, Leekes.

Let him eschew sleep in the day, saith Galen: but for mine owne part, I found ease in nothing else.

Cure.

Cautions.
For onely
that wind
causeth
Whirl-
winds.

Let

Let his Meate be of good Iuyce, and good Digestion.

If the Disease come of Blood, use Blood-letting.

Let the Sick avoid perturbation of mind, anger, fear, sadnesse, loud crying and singing.

Let him not keep his head too hot, nor abide in an Aire too hot, or too cold; and let him stir his Head as little as may be.

In a word, keep his Stomack clean with Vomits, and his Head with Pil. Alepbangila.

Acetum scilliticum is a soveraign remedy, and Southernwood is the Herbe proper for the Disease.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Frenzie.

Phrenitis in Greek, in Latine also *Phrenitis*, ^{phren.} Description. in English a Frenzie, is a Disease that troubles the minde, dangerous and difficult to cure: it differs from madnesse thus; a Feaver ever accompanies a Frenzie, but never madnesse. Definition.

A Frenzie is a continuall madnesse and Furie, Division. with raging and vexation of mind, accompanied with an acute Feaver, caused through inflammation of the Brain, or the films thereof.

There are three internall senses in the Head; Three sorts of Frenzies. Imagination, Judgment, Memory: and a man may be frenetick (or as our common English word saith, Frantick) in any of these.

Some are frenetick onely in Imagination; imagining they see things they do not, & yet do give

Gupeper's 1st. Begging
a right judgement of things they do see: and remember every man, and call him by name: in such fantastic only is distempered.

Others apprehend things truly, yet judge falsely of them; as a Patient I had, that judged his father would kill him, and therefore fled his presence; as also, that he was some great person. There the seat of Judgment is chiefly vexed.

The third is compounded of these two, and they erre in every thing, and know nobody, nor remember any thing; and in such the Brain is totally distempered.

The cause The Frenzie is caused of abundance of choler, and cholerick Blood, either in the Brain, or films thereof; and if the Choler be adust, the Disease is vehement and pernicious.

Signs. Besides, a terrible Feaver and Madnesse, for the most part they cannot sleep; if they do sleep at all, it is troublesome: many times when they do sleep, they start up out of it suddenly, and rage, and cry out furiously; they babble words without order or sense, and very seldom answer directly to a question; their Water many times is thin and cleer; and if it be so, it is so much the worse: many times the softer you speak to them, the louder they answer.

Their eyes are blood-shot, bleared and staring, and sometimes dry, and sometimes full of sharp and scalding tears; most of them pull and tear all the cloaths about them to peices: their Pulses are small, weak and slow, and they fetch their breath but seldome: that which cometh of Blood, causeth inordinate laughter; and Choler, immoderate fury: also such must be bound in their beds; they forget every thing speedily that they
either

either do or say. I have seen one call for a Chamber-pot, and so soon as he had it, either had forgot what it was, or else forgot to pisse in it.

Concerning the usage of the Sick; if it be winter, let the air be warm; if in summer, let it be cold: a whited wall is best; for diversity of colours or pictures are naught. Aire.

Some are troubled with light in their Fits, and some with darknesse; therefore you had best try them both, and let him have light that is afraid of darknesse, and keep him dark that is offended with light: but if the Sick be indifferent, between both, let the strongest have light, and keep the weakest darkest.

Let his dearest friends come to him, and let some speak friendly to him, and let some of them speak harshly and roughly to him; for there is no rule with such persons, unlesse they stand in awe of some body.

If strength permit, let them bleed largely in the arme, and two or three dayes after under the tongue. Bleeding.

Keep his body laxative.

Force him to sleep with *Opium*; if his body be strong you need not fear to give him four or five grains at a time: also hang soporiferous things about his Head, as Mandrakes, Nightshade, Poppy, Henbane, &c. and anoint his head and temples with oyl of Poppy, if he sleep not without these. Stool.
Sleep.

Let his drink be water, in which Cinamon hath been boyled. Drinke.

Let his meat be exceeding little, and let that little be of very good and speedy digestion. Meat.

Also, I have found by experience, *Cassareum* to be Cure.

be very medicinal for the disease, taken inwardly.

For other Medicines, your best way is to labour to remove that Humour which causeth the Disease: of which medicines you may be furnished in the peculiar Chapter belonging to the particular Humour.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Lethargie.

IN direct opposition to a Frenzie, is the Disease called a Lethargie; which causeth sluggishness, and an inextinguishable desire to sleep.

This word *Lethargie*, is a Greek word, compounded of *λῆθω*, which signifies forgetfulness: and *αργός*, which signifies slothfull, or dull: and therefore in stead of *Veternus*, the common Latine word, it might be better (or at least better in my opinion) be called *Oblivio iners*, a sluggish forgetfulness.

This sluggish Disease hath gotten many names; it is called by some *Grecians* *κῆμα*, of the *Arabians* *Subeth*; of some *Grecians* *κῆμα*; and this *κῆμα*, say they, is of two sorts: *Coma somnolentum*, or a sleepy *Coma*: the other called *Vigilans coma*, or a waking *Coma*; because such as have Lethargies seem to be awake many times when they are not. Many have thought these diseases to be all different, because different places have given it different names; yet all confesse the cause of them all to be the same, and then the difference can be onely in the Complexion of the party grieved.

Names. *κῆμα*, *Subeth*, *κῆμα*.
It is affirmed by many good Physicians, that there is such a Disease as *Coma Vigilans*, but as yet I never saw any possessed with it.

It is caused of Flegm, which coolerh the Brain Cause.
overmuch, and moistneth it, and thereby provoketh sleep.

They are always in a profound and dead sleep; Signes.
their Pulse is great, and striketh seldom, and beateth as though it were in water; they fetch breath seldom, and weakly, and are so sluggish & sleepy, that they can hardly be forced to answer to a question: sometimes they will open their eyes, if you cry aloud to them, but they instantly shut them again: they are exceeding forgetfull, and always takidly in their sleep; they gape & yawn often, and sometimes keep their mouth open, as though they had forgot to shut it: some are costive, others laxative; their Urine is like Beasts Urine, stinking; some tremble and sweate all over.

Cure.

Let the Chamber wherein the sick doth lie, be Aire.
very light, and very warm.

Let his diet be such things as extenuate, cut and Diet.
dry, and let it be seasoned with Anniseed, Cummin-seed, Pepper, Cinamon, Ginger, Cloves, &c.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Sparagus, Parsley, Fennel, and such like: and after eating, bind the extrem parts (viz. the Thighs) hard, that the Vapours ascend not up into the Head.

You may burn Brimstone under his Nose, or Nasalia,
assa fœtida to awake him.

Give him strong Gargarisms made with Pellitory of Spain, and Mustard: also you may safely
put a whole Spoonfull of Mustard into his mouth at once.

Gargarisms.

Also you may boyl Time, Penny-royall and *Origanum* in Vinegar, and dip a sponge in it, and hold it alwayes to his Nose.

You may shave oft his Haire, and keep his Head
alwayes

alwayes moistned with Vinegar of Roses; also is excellent to let it drop down from some high place upon the crown of his Head.

Sneezing. Provoke him often to sneeze with white Helibore.

Clifters. Also in this Disease you may safely administer sharp and scowring Clifters, with Collocynthis, Agrick, Electuary, *Benedicta laxativa*, *species hiera picre*, and the like, in the common decoction.

Purge. The Disease declining, purge Flegm.

Castoreum is also exceeding medicinal for this Disease, either taken inwardly, or applied outwardly.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Forgetfulness.

THE losse of Memory changeth sometime alone, and sometimes Reason is hurt with it. **The cause** It is caused of Lethargies, and other soporiferous Diseases; for they being ended, many times leave forgetfulness behind them, and then it comes of a cold distemper. This coldness hath sometimes driness join'd with it, and sometimes moisture, and sometimes nothing but a bare distemper: to know this, you must diligently observe the causes whence it arises.

The causes are two; internal, external: if they be internal, either abundance of Flegm, or Melancholy is the cause of it; if there be no signs of these abounding, then it comes of some external cause, (unlesse it come through extreme old age.)

The external causes you may know by the relation

ation of the sick, or those that are about him; if any disease have newly passed and so turned into oblivion, if medicines were applied outwardly or administered inwardly, which extremely cooled the brain; or if it came of study, watching, &c.

If the memory be but a little hurt, it shews the braine to be but a little cooled; if reason be also hurt, then the disease is vehement. Signes.

If it come of a dry distemper, the sick watcheth much, and can hardly be brought to sleep.

If moisture onely offend, then are they heavy, inclined to sleep, and their sleeps are long and troublesome.

If cold be joyned with the moisture, it is a perfect Lethargy, though perhaps but breeding, and then the excrements are many at the mouth and nose, proceeding from the braine.

If melancholy be the cause, he will not be very desirous of sleep, nor void excrements from his brain; besides all circumstances, and the state of his whole body incline to cold and driness.

For to give a true judgment of a disease, you must consider the complexion of the party, the region that he lives in, the times of the year, the state of the aire, and the diet he hath used.

Let his diet be different according to the cause of his disease; as for example, if it come of coldness let it be hot, &c. Diet. 3

But what ever the cause be, the aire must not be cold, nor the roome dark, nor any windowes open North or South; for the one cooleth, the other stuffeth the head. Cautions.

If it come through age, Physicke avails little. I should think the East were worst.

If the memory fail suddenly, either falling sicknesse or Apoplexy is following, for cure of which use such means. Prognostica.

meanes of prevention, as you shall be taught to cure them when they are come in their proper Chapters.

If it come of other causes, viz. of cold, heat the braine; of drinesse, moysten the braine.

Cure.

Things medicinall, are *Castoreum*, *Oleum de lateribus*, *Rew*, *Balme*, *Betony*, *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*.

Of compound, *confectio anacardina*, *Diamoschum dulce*, *Diambra*, *Mithridate*, *Theriacha*. These not only remedy memory lost, but helpe and mend it being dull.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Catalepsis.

Names.

Καταληψις

κατα-

ληψις.

detentio,

occupatio,

congelatio.

Description.

on.

Καταληψις or *καταληψις* in Greeke, is called in Latine *Occupatio*, detention, and *Deprehensio*; Moderne Writers call it *Congelatio*; in English it is called congelation, or taking, and by the ignorant struck with a Planet.

It is a sudden detention and taking both of body and mind, both sense & moving being lost, the sick remaining in the same figure of body wherein he was taken; whether he sit or lie, or whether his mouth and eyes were open or shut, as they are taken in the disease so they remaine.

Cause.

This disease is a mean between a Lethargy and a Frenzie, for it cometh of a melancholy humour; Therefore in respect of coldnesse it agreeth with a Lethargy, and in respect of drinesse with a frenzy; and the effects are in a medium betweene them both; Sometimes abundance of blood is joyned with the melancholy humour, and sometimes on-

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

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Iy pure melancholly; both invade the hinder part of the braine.

They that are taken with this disease, are alwaies taken suddenly; both speech and sense are taken from him; he neither speaketh nor heareth, his breath scarcely to be perceived; he lies like a dead man, his pulse is small, weake, and very thicke; his egestion & urine are either very little or none at all, which seems to proceed from want of sense; for the sick abounds (most commonly) with moisture; *For melancholly is an humour dry in operation, not in quality;* Their face is sometimes red; and that is when blood is mingled with the melancholly; and sometimes swarth; and then pure melancholly oppresseth; the eyes in this disease remain immoveable, as though they were frozen.

Signes.

The diet is different according to the cause; only in generall let him avoyd all such meates and drinks as send vapours up into the head; also water is hurtfull because it swelleth the spleene. Barly water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled is good.

Diet.

If blood abound, and strength and yeares permit, let him blood in the Cephalique of the arme, as much as strength will permit.

Bleeding.

If melancholly abound, cleanse the guts with clysters made of things proper for melancholly: such be borrage, buglosse, fumitory, time, epithimum, polipodium, senna, cassia fistula, confectio Hamech, &c.

Clysters.

If the head be hot, cool it with oyle of fleabane; if too cold, heat it with oyle of vervaine.

Refrigeration.

Black hellebore corrected with Cinnamon is very medicinall; so is mother of time.

Cure.

If trembling accompany this disease, give Castoreum.

As

As for other remedies, you may find them in the chapters of frenzie, and Lethargy before; and in the chapter of melancholy, which is to follow after.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Apoplexie.

Ἀπopleξία

Definiti-
on.

Ἀπopleξία in Greek and Latin, is also called an Apoplexy in English; & is a disease wherein the fountain and originall of all the sinews is affected, and so every part of the body doth suddenly lose sense and motion, throughout the whole body.

Cause.

If this stopping come only in one halfe of the body, it is called the Palsie; of which hereafter.

The Apoplexie is caused by a grosse tough and clammy humour, (ingendred for the most part by drunkenesse;) which (being crude) fills the principal ventricles of the braine.

It is caused also by a fall or a blow, which bruisseth and shaketh the brain, and causeth the humours to flow thither.

Also those that are brought up in hot Countries, when they come to live in cold Countries, many times the cold only congealeth the humours and causeth the disease.

Signa.

There goeth before this disease a sharpe pain in the head, a swelling of the veins in the neck, the vertigo and brightnesse before the eyes, coldnesse of the extreame parts without cause known, panting of the whole body, slownesse to move, and gnawing of the teeth, while they sleep; their urine

is little in quantity, and black, like rust or canker of mettall, and hath a residence like meal; they lack sense altogether, and lie with their eyes shut, as though they were asleep and snore.

The vehemency of this disease, may be known by their impediments in breathing; if their breathing differ but little from another mans that is in health, it thews the disease is but weak; but when they can hardly be perceived to breath at all, it is the strongest Apoplexie; and little better is theirs where the breath seemes to be stopped for a while, and then set with great violence.

This disease happens most frequently to aged people, flegmaticke folke, and to such, as use such diet as increase b flegme.

This disease is seldome cured, and seldomer but it leaves the dead palsey behind it; and then it is but halfe cured.

A strong Apoplexie for the most part kills a man in four and twenty hours; many times in halfe the time.

Bleeding is a desperate Physick for an Apoplexie, well Bleeding. Befitting such a desperate disease; for it kills or cures quickly.

Provoke him to stoole, with mighty sharpe and Stoolle strong clysters.

Bind the thighs hard, and rub them vehemently. Legaments.

You may shave the head and bath it with oyle of Rew, Camomell, or Dill. Unctions.

You may fasten Cupping-glasses good store to Cupping, the shoulders.

You may burne stinking things under his nose; Nafalia, as Castoreum, Asa fetida, Saga penum, Galbanum, &c.

You may provoke him to sneeze, with white Sneezing Hellebore.

You may apply Castoreum, and Euphorbium, with

34
Eucusi.
Vomit.
Lac sul-
phuris.
I take it
doth not
procure
vomit, but
is diapho-
retical.

with vinegar to his head.

You may provoke him to vomit with turbit mineralis, mercurius vitæ, or Lac sulphuris, which is the best medicine I know.

Thus much for the cure of an Apoplexie, if it may be cured.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the dead Palsey in one side.

Definiti-
on.

παραλυσις in Greeke, in Latin *Resolutio*, in English the dead palsey; tis a disease wherein the one halfe of the body, either the right side or the left, doth lose either sense or moving, or both, either totally or partially;

But note here that the palsey that followeth the Apoplexie, is properly and particularly called by the Greekes *παραλυσις*.

In the palsey sometimes sense only is lost, and not moving, sometimes moving and not sense, and sometimes both sense and moving; yet the Greeke word *παραλυσις* signifies properly loss of motion.

Quest.

A word to satisfie the curious, that may aske why sometimes sense only, and sometimes motion only, should be lost?

Ans.

You must note that the faculty of motion, as well as that of sense, flows from the brain, as from the fountaine, and is derived from thence by the nerves to the instruments of sense and motion; and so either sense or motion is lost, according as the sinews that convey sense or motion are affected in the disease; therefore it being considered that

divers members participate in two kinds of sinew, I doe not
 the one for sense, the other for motion, the doubt yet un-
 is easily cleared. One sinew may be hurt, and mo- derstand
 tion is lost; the other may be hurt, and that safe, this.
 then sense is lost and motion remains; both are
 hurt, and then farewell (*pro tempore*) sense and
 motion.

If members participate but of one sinew, as few
 do, (perhaps none) yet *Gallen* saith some do, and I rather
 at present I cannot contradict him; lesse vertue is adhear to
 required for feeling then for motion, saith he; and this judg-
 so if the sinew be much hurt, sense and motion are ment.
 both lost; if it be but little hurt, only motion is
 lost.

The matter indeed is scarce worth disputing for,
 or written of, and therefore I proceed.

The Original of this disease lies sometimes in the Brain, and sometimes in the marrow of the back. Description.

If the disease lie in the back, (as but seldome it
 doth) then is the face firme, and then sometimes
 halfe, sometimes the whole body is paralytick, ac-
 cording as the halfe or whole marrow of the back
 is vitiated.

If it come from the Brain, it lies only in some
 particular Pellicles thereof; for if the whole Brain
 be vitiated, it is an Apoplexie.

These things being first duly considered, we
 come to the cause.

It is caused through vehement and inordinate Cause
 cold, or through grosse and clammy Humours
 that stop the passages, that the animal vertue can-
 not passe freely from the Centre to the Circum-
 ference.

If it come from the back, it is caused through

Inflammation, or hard swelling without sense called *Schirrus*, hapning at the back-bone, or nigh to it, or other sinewy part, dependant thereon; whereby the sinews are pressed together and so stopped, that the animall vertue cannot passe. It may happen by a blow or wound.

The Disease is so apparent that it needs no Signs.

Prognostica. The Palsey is no acute or sharpe Disease, and for the most part is curable,

It ebanceth for the most part to ancient people, and beginneth (commonly) in the Winter time.

If the Palsey come by a cut or wound, it is incurable, and very difficult, if the Paralytique members wane, or wax lesse and lesse; for then it sheweth the parts to want spirit naturall as well as animall.

Diet. Let his Diet be extenuating and drying, let his Meat be easie of digestion and roasted, *v. z.* Birds that frequent dry grounds, Almonds, Raisons of the Sun, Pine Nuts.

Herbs. For Pot-herbs, let him use Fennel, Pursly, Hysope, Marjoram, Sage and Savory,

Caution, Let him eschew Water-fowl, Fish, and all other meats that are cold and moist, and flegmatick.

Aire, Let the Aire he abides in be hot and dry; If not, make it so by Art.

Drinke Let him drinke no Wine but *Hippocras*, and let him use Cinnamon in all his drink, or broth.

It is good for him to endure as much thirst as he can.

Sleepe, Set his sleeps be but mean, and let him not sleep at all in the day.

Exercise, Let him use as much exercise as well he can.

Mirth, Let him be merry and cheerfull, and slye an-

ger, vexation, and other perturbations of the mind.

If there be signes of Plenitude, you may draw bleeding out blood (moderately, for feare of over-cooling) of the sound side; else forbear.

If he have not a Stool once a day, provoke him with a Clister.

Acetum Scilliticum, or Vinegar of Squils taken two spoonfulls every morning, fasting, is a sovereign medicine.

So is also *Castoreum*.

If it lie in the Brain sneezing is good, which you may provoke with white Hellebore, but let it be in the Evening, the party in bed, and their head wrapped warm, for fear of after-claps.

Also use Unctions to the nape of the neck (for there the marrow of the back hath its passage to the Brain) use first weak ones, such as Oyle, Chamomel, Dill, St. Johns Wort or Earthworms. Then after some dayes such as are stronger, as Oyle of Bricks, or Tile-stones, *Castoreum* or *Euphorbium*. Where- with you may anoint all the paralytique members, wrapping them up hot afterwards in a Fox skin.

Also you may make a Bath with St. Johns Wort, Rosemary, Stachas, Sage, Marjoram, and Camomel, boyled in Water, wherewith you may bath the paralytique members before you anoint them.

Also this Cerecloth is excellent to apply to the paralytique members. Take of Oyle ii. 3. Oyle of Pepper, i. 3. β. Oyle of *Euphorbium*, ii. 3. *Aqua vite* ii. 3. β. juyce of sage & Marjoram or cowslips of each ii. 3. β. *Galanga* iiii. 3. Pellitory of the wall and pepper, of each a dram, Stachas and Rosemary, of each ii. 3. *Euphorbium* 3. β. boyle it till the *Aqua vite* be consumed, then strain it, and pur wax enough to it to make a Cerecloth.

E 3

Al

Cicula.

Also you may make a quill for his head with Hyssop, Majoram, St. Johns Wort, Sage, Rew, Bay-leaves of each ii. 3. Spikenard, Mastich, *Cassoreum*, and Stachas, of each ii. 3. Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, of each i. 3. red-rose-leaves well dryed, halfe a handfull, make of them a quill, as you are taught Chapter. 3.

Use these medicines to the head if the disease lie there; to the nape of the necke, and the back bone, if the disease lie there.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Palsey in one Member.

Although any expert man may draw out of what hath been written before, the cure or the resolution of any member, the radix being the same, yet to satisfie the unskilfull, I thought good to write a line or two.

If any member be paralytique, search from what root the sinews come that supply that member, & mend it there at the root with the former medicines.

There is also a kind of Palsey called by the Greeks *ὀδοντοσπασμος* In Latin *Tortura oris*, in English wrinle of the mouth; this you may cure also by the afore said medicines: besides you may hold a looking-glasse before him, that he may see what an ugly face he makes, and so labour to amend it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXL

Of the Falling sicknesse.

Eπιπνοια in Greek, the Latins call it *Morbus Comitialis*, and the English, the *Falling-sicknesse*.

It is a Convulsion, drawing and stretching of all the parts of the whole body, not continually, but at sundry times, with hurt of the mind and sense.

It is so called, because it attached both the sense, and feeling of the head, and also of the mind.

There be three causes of the *Falling-sicknesse*.

The first is caused when the disease lieth only in the Brain; and that is caused two wayes. 1. When grosse, rough and clammy Humours stagnate, stop the passage of the spirits animal in the Plexures of the Brain. 2. When the same opilation is caused by Choler.

Secondly, it is caused through the evill affect of the Stomake sending up vapours thither, which the brain labours to repell, and by the reluctancy causeth the disease.

Thirdly it is caused through a cold aile which the Patient may feel creeping up from one member or another, to the Brain, but this chanceth but seldom, especially in these climates.

There goeth before this disease, an unwise state of the body and mind; sadness, forgetfulness, troublesome dreames, headach, continual fulness in the head, especially in anger, paleness in the face, inordinate moving of the tongue, many bite their tongues, as soon as the fit takes them, they fall down, their limbs are drawn together, they snore

Three causes of Falling-sicknesse.

See my Anatomy of the brain.

Signes.

and sometimes cry out: many tremble when the fit comes upon them, and run round, but the peculiar signe of this disease is foaming at the mouth.

This disease happeneth most to young folkes.

Aire.

Let the Aire the sick abides in, be hot and dry, if the disease be caused of flegme; let it be cold and moist if it be caused of Choler.

Pict.

Let him chew all meats that are hard of digestion and stopping, and such as are of a dilative quality, and all Wine, the older the worse.

Vomit.

Cure.

Me thinks

I might

have the

flowed

the pain

to have

quored

few more

medicines

yet seeing

it is as tis

see my re-

cept.

If the Disease proceed from the Stomack, clear it by avomit.

The best remedy which is most sure and approved, is, a Male piony root dug up, in a rising on Sunday morning, the moone encreasing, Aries culminating; hung about their necks; which by a hidden planetary vertue cureth it. Also the juyce of piony roots dug up at that time, and made into a Syrrup with Sugar taken inwardly doth the like.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Convulsion and Cramps.

Definicion.

In Greek; in Latin Convulsio; in English Convulsion and Cramp: is a Disease in which the fibres are drawn and pluckt up together against ones will.

Kinds.

There are divers kinds of this Disease, three of these kinds lie in the neck.

The first is called in Greek *Stras*, in Latin *Distortio*; it is when the neck remaineth altogether immovable, so that it cannot be turned any way, but must alway be held straight forward. The

his Physical Chirurgical Remaines.

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The second is called *Tensio ad anteriora*, when the head or neck is drawn down towards the breast.

2.

The third is called *Tensio ad posteriora*, when the head is drawn backward.

3.

The fourth kind of convulsion, is that which usually is called the Cramp, and is a drawing together of the sinews of some particular limb.

4.

The fifth is that which is usually called Convulsion fits, and a wreathing or drawing up together all the sinews on the one side of the body.

5.

This Disease is caused through fasting, fulnesse, Cause. pricking of an Artery, or the biting of a venemous beast, that the venome come to the Nerve.

The first of these is onely mortal and takes away many young Children.

For Children; Spirit of *Castoreum*, *Aqua paralytica Matholi*, *Aqua antipileptica*, *laugij*, are medicinall. Cure.

For aged people; if it come of fulnesse, purge and vomit, then use the preecedent medicines. Offulnesse.

If it come of fasting, it is more perilous; the best remedy that I know then, is the decoction of *China* roots. Fasting.

If it come by pricking an Artery, as many times it doth in blood letting through the unskillfulness of the Chyrurgion, or unrulinesse of the Patient. If it be much hurt, the only way I know, is to cut it quite asunder, and lose the use of the limb, to save your life. Pricking of a perve

If it come by stinging of any venemous creature, make the wound bigger, and draw out the poyson with *Venice* treacle applyed to it plaster-wise. Stinging of venemous creatures.

Finally, wear for the Cramp a Ring made of a Rams horn, the Ram slain \odot in γ , in the houre of the Sun, he either rising or culminating.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the *Mare*.

Hiculus in Greek, in Latin *Incubus*, is a Disease that happens only in the night, to people in bed, wherein they conceive themselves over-pressed with a great weight, which almost strangles them.

The ridiculous conceits of the vulgar,

The simple sort call it the *Mare*, and conceit and affirm, that they feel it with their hand, and hear it fall down in the chamber; yea I have heard one affirm, she heard it come in at the gate. The truth (or rather falsehood) of all this will appear in the description.

Case,

This Disease is caused of excessive drinking, also of continuall rawnesse of the Stomake; whence are sent grosse and cold Vapours, which fill the ventricles of the Brain, letting the dispersing of the faculties thereof by the sinews.

Description,
Signes,

This Disease alwaies invades those that are asleep, and most of all such as lye upon their backs; they suppose a great weight lies upon them, and stopp their breath, that they cannot move, and dream that they are almost strangled, and would cry out, but their voice is stopped; and indeed they groan pitifully, at last being somewhat awakened and able to stir, the passage is opened and they are eased.

Caution,

This Disease (though seeming light) is not to be neglected, by reason of its affinity with the Apoplexie and Falling-sickness.

Let him never lye on his back.

Let his Diet be such as breedeth not wind, nor
of a dilative quality.

Diet.

If there be signes of fulnesse, use bleeding.

Blood-

Let him not go to bed till digestion be perfected;

letting.

Vinegar of squils taken two spoonfulls in the mor-
ning fasting; and if digestion be weak, one spoon-
full presently after meat digesteeth the humours and
cures the Disease.

Cure.

I have
been my
selfe, and
have
known o-
thers
strangely
troubled
with this

Keep the head and neck alwaies warm. Also
you may take inwardly such things as strengthen
the braine, such be, *Aromaticum Rosatum, Diamoscum*
sulce, Diamira, Dianthon, &c.

disease, I send the writing hereof, and in a farre different manner from
what here is written; but the margin is too small to hold the Story.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Madnesse.

Mania in Greek is a Disease which the Latins
call *Insania* & *Furores*; in English Madnesse and
Fury, they that have this Disease be unruly like
wild Beasts.

Diffe-
rence be-
twixt
mania &
furor.

The difference betwixt this and the Phrenzy, is
this: A Feaver alwaies accompanies a Phrenzy, but
never this Disease called *mania*, or Madnesse.

It is caused of much blood flowing up into the
Brain; sometimes this blood offends in quantity,
only, and sometimes in quality, when it is melan-
choly: The superfluity of melancholy, causeth aliena-
tion of mind, and causeth the man to be foolish and be-
side himselfe.

Cause.

I shall onely in this Chapter treat of madnesse
coming of blood.

Signes:
There

There goeth before Madnesse, weaknesse of the head, tickling of the eares, shinings before the eyes, great watchings, strange thoughts approach the mind, heavinesse of the head, a ravenous appetite, a forwardnesse to bodily lust, the eyes stare, and seldome either winke or beckon.

If it come of blood only, they laugh continually, and the sick thinketh he seeth before his eyes things to laugh at.

If any Choler be mingled with the blood, the eie pricking and swift moving of the brain make them angry, irefull moving and bold.

Bleeding.

In the first place bleed them, and then by the colour of the blood you may discerne easily the quality predominante.

If it be a woman, *breath a vein in the ankles,* for that provokes the termes.

Let their Diet be such as breeds little blood, till they are almost starved.

In many the humours is waxed grosse, and settled by long continuance, and such are worst to cure, though perhaps they be patientest for the time, yet looke for them to be furious enough, when the humour is stirred, and made thinner.

If it come of blood onely, you may draw away blood abundantly, from the arm, under the tongue, from the forehead, from the fundament with leeches.

If Choler be mixed with the blood I refer you to the Chapter of Frenzy.

If of Melancholy, the next Chapter shall instruct you, only let him eat little, drink no strong drink or wine; sleep much, and go to stool orderly.

CHAP

CHAP. XXV.

Of Melancholy.

BY Melancholy, here I mean, not the simple complexion; for without that none can live; but the alteration of the complexion in quantity, quality, or seat.

It cometh without a Feaver, and is ingendred of melancholy occupying the mind, and changing the temperature of the brain. Descripti-
on.

It is caused three wayes, Sometimes it is caused of the common vice of melancholy blood, being in all the veines of the body, & so hurteth the brain. Caused 3
wayes.

Sometimes the blood only in the brain is altered, the blood in other parts of the body being safe. 2

And sometimes it is ingendred through inflammation about the spleen, and so sending up melancholy vapours thither. Had this
been to
do again,
I could
have done
it ten
times bet-
ter.

The most common signes be fearfulness, sadness, hatred, strange imaginations; For some think themselves bruite beasts, and counterseit their noise and voyce; my self knew one, this present year 1645, that thought himselfe only a man, and all other men beasts that came to devour him, and stood with a staffe to beat every one that came neer him, whom I perswaded that he was made of a black pot, and if he did not speedily get him into his house, I would throw a stone at him, and break him; which was so upon his imagination, that he threw away his staffe and ran in, and would suffer none to touch him for fear they should break him. Signes.
3.

Innu

Innumerable such fancies are mentioned by Authors which I forbear to mention.

This is according to the cause; if the cause be fear, then they thinke others will kill them, if of grief, they seeke to kill themselves; if of love, the natural blood is infected because the liver is the seat of love, want room, grieve the rest by these

As how one conceited he had a fish in his blood another durst not pisse for feare he should drowne the world, a third conceited he had no head, and a fourth that he was made of butter; all which and the waies and meanes by which they were cured, you may read in *A. P.* his Chirurgery: but to proceed. Many desire death, and some do kill themselves, others are afraid of death, and thinke their best friends when they see them determining to kill them; some laugh; some weep; some thinke themselves inspired with the holy Ghost, and prophete of things to come.

Also the state of their body is slender, black, rough, dry and hard in touching, and althoether melancholious.

This is caused through excessivenesse of some passion, as love, joy, griefe, &c. or through much study; watching, stopping of the *Hemoroides* or *Menstrua*, or the eating of wicked and melanchollicke meates.

But in such in whom it is caused by the Spleen, they have rawnesse, much wind, sharp belchings, burnings and grievousnesse of the sides, the sides are drawn upwards, & many times they have inflammations there. Also Costivenesse, little sleep, troublesome and naughey dreams, swimming in the head, and sound in the eares.

Diet. Let him abhor molancholy Diet.

Let the Aire he abides be hot and moist.

Aire. Let his meat be hot & moist, of good digestion and breeding good blood. Young Borrage boyled and buttered is good meat for him.

Purget. Black Hellebore corrected with Cinnamon, is

A good purge for him, so is decoction of *Epithimum*.
Fumitory is a soveraign hearb for the disease,
and so is Betony.

If the infirmity lie in the whole body, you have
no other remedy but you must bleed him often, be- Bleeding.
cause all the blood is corrupted.

If it lie in the head only, bleeding is needlesse, only
follow his humours, and comfort him with Cordi-
als and Cephaliques, that strengthen the braine;
such be of simples, Betony, Red-roses, Harts tongue, En-
d. v.; Borrage, buglosse and Violet-flowers. Of compounds,
Aromaticum rosatum, *Diamoscum dulce*, *Anacardina*,
Letificans, *Galleni*, *Dianthon. species cordiales tempe-*
rate, &c.

And his best Doctor, is Dr. Merryman.

But if it proceed from the Spleen; for Simple
use Centaury, Penyroayl, Wormwood, and Ger-
mander and Bay-berries, apply to the region of
the spleen an Emplaster of Melilot for the Spleen.

Also you may provoke them to sneeze with Be- Sneezing.
tony in powder snuffed up in their nose.

There are divers other manners of cure which
I omit here, my scope being in this place to treat
of it, as it annoyeth the brain only; I may happen
to write of the redundance of all the complexions
severally and distinctly by themselves; to which
I refer you.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Trembling or shaking of any limb, called
commonly the shaking Palsey.

This Disease commonly goeth a little before
death, especially in acute diseases and sur-
rets, and then it is an evident signe death is near.

Io

It many times troubles aged people; and then it is incurable.

Cause.

It is also caused by fear; then remove the fear and the trembling is gone.

Sometimes it comes by accident, as immoderate cold taken, abundance of grosse, thick and clammy humours, much drinking of Wine &c.

There needs no signes to be shewed.

Diet.

For Diet, use such things as cut, divide and extenuate, let him eschew all things that hurt the sinews; all Wines.

Cure.

The best cure that I know, (which indeed is sufficient) I have knowne men of ninety years of age kept from this infirmity, only at night when they go to bed, by rubbing their fingers between their toes, and smelling to them.

Question
on lesse
such

things as
strengthen
the
Nerves
are excellent;
I am
sorry I
was so
briefe.

Yet if you be troubled with it already your best way is first (when you have learned what humour it is that troubles you) to purge out that humour. In this Treatise are many Aphorismes, which are marked with change of Letter, which the studious in Physick, especially young Students, if they please to write them out by themselves, may find wonderfull usefull.

Plures gulâ periêre quàm gladio.

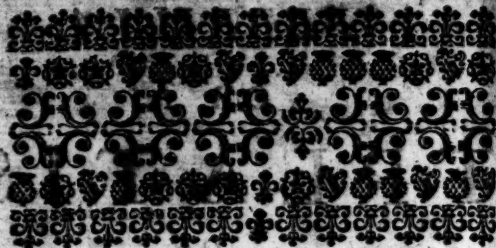
FINIS.

FEBRILIA:
OR, A
TREATISE
OF
FEAVERS
In Generall.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER,
Student in Astrology and Physick.



Printed for N. Brooke at the Angel in Cornhil, 1656.



I Revised this Treatise of
FEAVERS; the Method of
which was Galens. This I am
confident, it containeth most ex-
cellent Truths.

Nich. Culpeper.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

A Table of FEVERS:

In the Spirits.

A Fever is an unnatural heat ingendred

In the Humours.

In the fleshie parts.

Ephemeris, or an one day Fever.

In the spirits it causeth

Synochus non Putrida, or a Fever lasting three or four dayes.

In the Humours it causeth a rotten Fever, and the Humours rot.

Within the Vessels.

Without the vessels

All the Humours rot and
so cause *Sinobus putrida*.

Within the Vessels

Of Choler,
a continuall
Tertian.

Onely one
Humor, &
so by Pu-
trefaction

Of Flegm,
a continuall
Quotidian.
Of Melan-
choly,
a continuall
Quartane.

Of Choler, an intermitting
Tertian Ague.

Without the
Vessels by pu-
trefaction.

Sweet, an in-
termitting
Quotidian
Ague.

Glazen, it
causeth E-
pialos.

Of Melancholy, an intermit-
ting Quartane Ague

In the fleshy parts it causeth } Heetive Feavers.
Marasmos.

A Comment upon the Table of Feavers.

A Feaver is an unnaturall heat, which taketh its beginning at the heart, and is spread from thence through the whole body by the arteries and veins, hurting or letting thereby the operation of the parts thereof. Definit-
cn.

The body of man is generally divided by Hippocrates into three parts; The things contained, the thing containing, and the thing that gives life and motion to both.

1 The things contained are humours;

2 The thing containing the humours is the flesh;

3 The spirits give life and motion to both.

In all these three, distinctly, and severally, happen Feavers.

For if this unnaturall heat (for a man may be naturally hot, and is hotter at one time, then at another, yet hath no feaver;) be kindled in the Spirits, it causeth either a feaver which the Greeks call *ἡμερησία* in Latin *Diaria*, in English an one day feaver; because in this feaver, there chanceth but one fit; and that lasteth not above a day; For as a bottle filled with hot water heats the bottle, so the spirits being inflamed, heat the body; or

Sometimes it causeth a feaver, called *συνήθης* *non putrida*, and it commonly lasteth (if it be rightly handled) not above three days, the Latins call it *diaria*, but very improperly; Of this *συνήθης* there are three sorts. Three
sorts of
συνήθης.

Some continue with equal vehemence, from the

beginning to the latter end; and the Greeks call this.

Some alwayes encrease by little and little, untill they end; and such the Greeks call and

Again some decrease or diminish by little and little, and those the Greeks call

Moreover, if onely one humour do putrifie and rot within the Vessels, it causeth a feaver the Greeks call πυρεξυς which is a continuall feaver; for although there be remission in this feaver between the shaking fir, yet the feaver never leaves him, before he be either cured of it, or killed by it.

So that here in this lies the difference between Synochos and Synochus; the former hath no remission in the fir, but only one continued fir; he latter hath always remission, or slacking, though no intermission as is in agues; In πυρεξυς but one fir, in πυρεξυς many.

Of this πυρεξυς are also three sorts; for if the putrefaction be of choler only, it causeth a continual tertian, called by the Greeks εβδωμια.

If flegm putrifie within the vessel, it causeth a continuall quotidian.

But if Melancholy, a continual quartane.

Yet all these differ from intermitting Feavers, called (by the Vulgar) Agues; farre and wide though the fits are distant alike.

For first, though the humours that cause them both, be the very same yet in these remitting Feavers, the humour is contained within the Veines, but in intermitting Feavers, commonly called Agues, it is dispersed through the members, and so through their violence of spreading, the Feaver intermits for a time.

Secondly,

2
επιβασις

3
ελαττωσις

εβδωμια

Difference between
εβδωμια
and εβδωμια
χυς.

Three
sorts of
εβδωμια.

1
εβδωμια
2

3
Differences between
remitting
and intermitting
feavers.

4

Secondly, this continual, though remitting feaver, still remaines between the fits, though not with the same violence; but an intermitting feaver or ague, totally to the Patients apprehension, cealeth till the next fit come.

Of which now a word or two.

This Feaver is very fitly called in Latin *Febris interpolata*, because the fits renew at their time; it is called by some *Febris deficiens*.

Febris interpolata.
Three
sorts.

Of this also are three sorts,

1 Tertian,

2 Quotidian,

3 Quartan.

I

A pure intermitting Tertian is caused of choler rotting without the Vessels.

Tertian.

An exquisite Quotidian is called in Greeke *αμφοτερο* and is caused of sweet flegme putrifying or rotting without the Vessels; For if the flegme that putrifie be glazen, it causeth a Feaver called *Epiales*.

Quotidian.
αμφοτερο

Epiales is a Feaver, wherein the Patient feels both heat and cold, immoderately in all parts, both at one time and at one place.

Epiales
quid.

To this Feaver belongs an accident called by the Greeks, *Ανμυσία*, that is, when vehement heat is felt in the bowels and entrailes; and immoderate cold in the external parts.

Ανμυσία.

An intermitting Quartan is caused of melancholy rotting without the Vessels, is governed by Saturne, a planet slow, weighty, and ponderous, and therefore the disease is commonly chronicall and lasting.

3
Quartan.

I come now to the last sort of Feavers, which the Table shews to proceed of heat in the fleshy parts; and that is called *Hectica febris*, an Hectick Feaver.

Hectica febris.

For

For as a hot Vessell heats the water that is put into it, so a Heftike Feaver though the rise of it be in the flesh, after the third concoction, yet it heats the humours that the flesh containes.

Marasmos.

Galen's error

This Feaver for the most part, without speedy cure, consumes the whole body, and then is called *Marasmos*; and this *Marasmos*, saith *Galen*, is incurable; but the good old soul was mistaken; for I have known it cured in more then one, or two; I have had it my self since the writing of this.

As for the Pestilence, it is also a Feaver and a shrewd one too; I have written of that already, in a treatise by it selfe; and therefore no more of it now.

Inflam-mations.

There are other Feavers that come by reason of the inflammation of some member.

Pluretia.

So that Feaver which comes in the filme that girdeth the ribs, is called *Pluretia*.

Intermittiva
quarta
Erratica
febres.

If from inflammation of the lungs, it is called *Peripneumonia*.

If of the Stomack, it is called *Typhodes*.

Some Feavers also are called *Erratica*, that keep no certain time of coming at all, nor any order of fits and intermission; and such Feavers come commonly of *Melanchely*.

But in every Feaver you must consider diligently, whether the Feaver come by any disease, of any particular member; else you will erre egregiously in giving Physick.

Compound Feavers.

These are all simple Feavers; some Feavers are compound, as diverse Feaves of a like nature joyne together: as intermitting Feavers with intermitting, &c For example two intermitting *Tertian*s, or two intermitting *Quartan*es joyne together, in which last the party is sick two dayes and well but one; my own child, at the writing

hereof

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

hereof, had two intermitting Tertians; the one far more violent then the other, and they came at some twelve hours distance.

But sometimes, an intermitting Tertian is joyn'd with a continuall Quotidian; and this disease is called in Greek *ἡμικρῖνον* & this only is known as yet of compound Feavers, of different natures; the other are still of Feavers of like nature, as continuall Feavers with continuall, or intermitting with intermitting.

And thus much of my paraphrase, which though it be somewhat long, yet *I account nothing tedious that is rational*; I know many words might have been added, but not one might have been left out. For by ignorance in, or negligence of this, many lives are lost; which by due observance of this, might be preserved.

CHAP. III.

*Of *ἡμικρῖνον* or an one day Feaver.*

E*ἡμικρῖνον* in Greek; in Latin *Diaria*; in English an one day Feaver, because it hath but one *ἡμικρῖνον* fit, which continueth but one day, if rightly handled; if not, it turneth to other diseases.

It is caused when the breath is inflamed above Cause. nature, without any putrefaction; and this chan- ceth many wayes.

First, through binding or thickning of the skin which stoppeth the vapours that were wont to flow out by the pores, which being hot and sharp in- gender a Feaver.

Secondly, by wearinesse.

Thirdly

3. Thirdly, by watchings, crudities and lack digestion.
4. Fourthly, by sadnesse, care, and sorrow.
5. Fifthly, by anger and vehement passion of mind.
6. Sixthly, by feare.
7. Seventhly, by vehement heat of the Sun.
8. Eightly, by hunger and drunkennesse.
9. Ninthly, by swellings and kernels about the throat; for all these heat the spirits and inflame them.

Signes.

The Signes are of two sorts.

Generall.

First generall signes: whereby this Feaver

Six.

known from any other Feavers

1. Secondly particular signes, which shew from which of all these severall causes the Feaver comes
- 2.

The generall signes are fix.

1. They change the Pulse, in greatnesse and swiftnesse, but it keeps that proportion, in order softness, and equality, it did according to nature

2. The Urine seldome or never returns from a naturall state.



A naturall Urine is subruise in colour, meane in substance, and if you shake it, it sparkles like Sacke.



Yet I deny not but Urines alter something according to the predominant complexion of the party, even in men of perfect health.



3. Their heat of body is gentle, pleasant and easie.



4. They end commonly by moist sweats.



5. Vehement pain in the head and stomack, and other parts.



6. Abhorring of Meat, and insatiable Thirst.

The particular Signes.

Signes.

If it come of watching, there follows a naugh-
ty colour, swelling of the face, heavynesse of the
eyes, that he can hardly lift them up, the haire
of the eye-lids are moist, and the pulse small; for
watching binders digestion, and causeth crudities, when
these Signes arise.

Of watch-
ing.



If it come of care or sorrow, the body is lean; if
sorrow be the cause, the colour is clearer; if
care, darker; hollownesse and driness of the eye,
discoloured skin.

Care and
sorrow.

If of anger, the eyes seeme to stick out farther
then they use to do, the face is red, and the pulse
lofty.

Anger.

If of sadnesse, the pulse is small, feeble and sadnesse.
rare.

If of feare, the face is pale, for feare sends the blood
from the circumference to the Center, the pulse is swift,
unequall and sharp.

Feare.



If it come through burning and heat of the
Sunne, their skin is hot and dry, and their head
seemeth to burne, the eyes are red and troubled,
and the veins in the temples, forehead, and under
their eyes are stretched and puffed up.

If of cold, there followeth heavy distillations
and rheum, astringency; for cold bindeth and
keepeth the vapours within the skin.

Cold.

If of wearinesse, the skin is exceeding dry, and
the pulse exceeding small.

wearines.

If of drunkennesse or hunger, the sick may tell
yo.

Drunken-
nesse.

If of Kernels or imposthuation of the throat,
the pulse is great, swift and often, their face swol-
len, their Urine pale.

Kernels.

For cure, you must observe the generall rule
contraria contrariis medentur.

Cure.
Let

Diet.

Let their generall diet be meats of good iuyce
and easie of digestion.

Give such as have their disease of anger or sun
burning, cool and moist diet.

If of a cold, a diet that doth moderately heat
against watching and sadnesse, a diet that moist-
neth and provoketh sleep.

If of wearinesse, let them eat as much meat as
they can well digest.

Moreover you must regard the Patients strength,
his natural temper, the time of the year, age and
usuall custome of the sick, and accordingly order
your Physick.

Caution.

If the natural temper of the body be cholerick,
you must feed them with meat at the beginning
of the fit; for it is very subject, if the body be kept
fasting, to turn to an acute rotten Feaver.

Stool.

See the body be kept laxative; if he go not na-
turally to stooles, provoke him with an emollient
Clister.

Bath.

Finally so soon as the fit beginneth to wane, bathe
him in a warm bath, made with sweet hearbs boy-
ley in water; for that will open the pores, and let
out the vapours.

CHAP. IV.

*Of Synochus non putrida, being a Feaver
which lasteth three or four dayes.*

caus.
quid.

Cause.

THIS Feaver is caused either because the small
pores of the skin are stopped, or because the
body it self is moderately thickned through cold,
or after bathing, or by sharp binding medicines,
heat

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

heat of the Sun, or any other thing that dries the skin.

It may be thus known.

First, by touching, for the skin is harder and more compact, then it was wont to be.

Secondly, by the heat which at first seems gentle and easie, but after you have held your hands while, you shall feel it sharper.

Thirdly, the Urine is not much altered from its naturall substance and colour; for this disease lies in the spirits, not in the blood.

Fourthly, the body falls not away, but their eyes are swollen, and fuller of moisture then usually.

Fifthly, the pulse is equal, swift, vehement and frequent.

For cure of this disease you may safely draw out so much blood as age, strength, and the season of the year permit.

After bleeding use things that cleanse & scower; such are Oxymel, Hyssop, Origannum, Smallage, and observe whether the heat abate by this dyer.

For if by the third day you find little heat left, you may safely bath him with such things as are scourings; such be *Ortis* and *Aristolochia* roots, Smallage, salt-peeter boyled in water and honey.

But if the Feaver then increase, or on the fourth day, then either you were at first mistaken in the disease, or else the Feaver is altered, and some humour purtified.

CHAP. V.

Of a rotten Feaver, called *Synochus putrida*.

Synochus putrida, is a Feaver which holds from the beginning to the ending without any great

Signes.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Cure: Bleeding.

Abster-
gents.

Bath.

*Synochus
putrida
quid.*

muta-

mutation or sensible change, and may well be called a constant or stable Feaver.

Of this are three sorts; I described them in the second Chapter.

Cause.

This feaver is caused by the rotting of all the humours equally within the Vessels, and especially in the great Vessels about the arm-holes and shars; and this chanceth, when severer heat is kept in by violent binding & stopping, which is within the body; for when heat and moist things cannot breath out, they putrifie and rot presently.

Therefore this feaver is seldome ingendered in thin (pale folke, nor in cold bodies, nor old age, but in such as abound in blood, of grosse, fat, or fleshy bodies, or stuffed with hot excrements.

Signs.

This is properly known from *Synochus non putrida*, because there are signes of rottennesse in the Urine, and the pulse of a man sick of this, but not so in the former.

The other signs all agree with the former.

**Cure.
Bleeding.**

The Cure of this Feaver must begin with blood-letting, and that in the beginning of the disease, if you can.

Caution.

Cold drinke is most perilous in this disease, first because it causeth obstructions, and hindreth the attenuation of the clammy humours.

Secondly, cold drinckes hurt weak members; some by drinking cold drinke in this feaver, have gotten such sore throats, that they could not swallow; in some the Stomack is hurt, that they could not digest; in some the Bladder; generally that part that is weakest is most subject to hurt; & being hurt, cannot performe its proper office.

But blood-letting you may use at any time, if strength permitt, provided it be not upon a full Stomack.

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains?

11

Such as have this feaver, have always loofnesse
and sometimes vomit up Choler.

Let his drinke be barly water, sweetned with Drinke,
Syrup of Violets, and a little Oyle of Virrioll to
make it tart.

Let his diet be light of digestion, and let him Meate
eat it at his usual times of eating; for then it will
digest best.

Also O.anges, Lemmons, Oxymel, and Ver-
uyce are medicinall for him.

CHAP. VI.

Of continual Feavers called by the Greeks

Ενδοξος.

Ενδοξος in Greeke is a continuall feaver, that
hath some certain slacking between the fits;
yet no absolute intermission, till the end of it, & by
this only it is known from Agues or intermitting
feavers; therefore I shall omit the signes till then.

This feaver is caused by rotting of one particu- Cause
lar humour only within the Vessels; I shewed it in
the first and second Chapters, I remit you to that.

I shall only treat of that which is called of the
Greeks *εὐδοξος* by it selfe, in the next Chapter,
for that is the most dangerous, and wind up the
rest together in this.

In the generall cure of feavers of this sort, these A Com-
things must be considered. pendium
of the
cure of
Feavers.

First, the Feaver.

Secondly, the rottenesse,

In the feaver two things must also be confi-
dered.

In the

Feaver

1. First, How that part which is already kindled and inflamed, may be remedied.

2. How that which is not kindled, may be letted and hindred from inflammation.

Also two things must be considered touching the rottenesse or putrefication.

In the rotten-
ness.

First, how the humours already putrified may be healed.

Secondly, how those that are not putrified may be kept from putrefaction.

Hec, qui non animadvertit, errabit nimis.

Bleeding.

In the beginning of the Feaver, if strength & age permit, let blood; for that lets out the inflamed blood, and cooles the rest.

Obstru-
tions.

The body thus cooled, you must cure the obstructions, and that without heating the Patient lest you encrease the feaver, and cause more putrefaction.

Clysters.
Sweats.

This is best done by Clysters, and sweats; for Clysters take only the common decoction with Molossins, and *Diacatholicon*.

For sweats, you may use either Venice treacle, *Matthiolum* his great Antidote, Serpentry roots, *Electuarium de ovo*, *Consideratio consideranda*.

To stop and hinder the humours not inflamed from inflaming, use cooling juleps, made with barley water, Harts-horn, Ivory, Scorzonera roots, Zedoary, &c. Syrrupe of Violets, &c.

To prevent putrefaction, avoid all meats, I mean flesh, and all broths of flesh.

To bring away humours already putrified, buy a white Lilly roote in White-wine, and let him drink it.

Localia.

For outward medicines, Vine branches, Water Lillies, Endive, Succory, Wood-sorrel, Sorrel, Lettuce

Butt, Knotgrosse, Vinegar, these or any of these beaten, and the iuyce mingled with the oyl of Roses, and wool dipped in it, and applyed to the stomack mightily allayeth the heat.

But have a care by all means, that you do not apply this at the beginning of the Feaver, for then the heat flies inward, and this will add more violence to it, but only when the heat is come to the external parts, for then it cherishesth the Lungs and provoketh sleep.

Provoke sleep with *Diascordium*; if that prevail not, use *Laudanum*.

Sleep.

But have a care of Opiats at the beginning of the Disease.

For Cordials, Scorzonera-roots, Bezoar, Syrup of Citron-pills, and Syrup of Balm of *Fernelius*, Confection of *Alchermes*, and *de Hyacintho*, *Electuarium de Ovo*, any of these may be administred, *consideratis considerandis*.

Cordials

CHAP. X.

Of a Burning Feaver, called Kaſſo.

Kaſſo in Greek, is called in English a Burning Feaver, or continual Tertian.

Kaſſo
quid:

It is caused of Choler, rotting or putrifying within the Veins, together with the blood.

Cause.

Those that have this disease, their Tongue is dry, rough and black, with gnawing of the Stomach, immoderate thirst, and watching; their dung is liquid and pale.

Signes.

Let the place wherein the sick lies be cool, the air sweet; if it be not cool, make it so by art, of Air which you have examples in my *Critica* *Cephala* *vol. 3. lib. 2.*

G

14.
Drinke.

Let him drinke for his ordinary Drinke, water wherein Barly, Cinamon, and such Herbs as cool and moisten, such be Lettice, Sorrell, Wood sorrell, Purslaine, &c. have been boyled.

Also Syrrup of Violets, Violet and Straw-berry leaves, Water-lillies and Verjuyce, juyce of Lemmons and Oranges, are medicinall.

With the other Medicines mentioned in the former Chapter; and bleeding.

Blisters. If these medicines prevail not, but the Humours flow up, and lie heavy on the Head, which you may know by their talking idly, you must apply Blisters to the inside of the wrists, and the inside of the Calves of their Legs.

Pidgeons. If that prevail not, but you perceive their case desperate, apply Pidgeons to the soles of their Feet.

But if in a desperate case it oppress their Stomack or Heart, I have known six grains of *Mercurius Vita* cure them; yet in my opinion *Lac Sulphuris* had been better.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Intermitting Tertian Feaver commonly called a second dayes Ague.

OF all Agues this onely is mortall, yet the other two may turne to another disease that may kill, but they kill not themselves.

And this Ague though it be sometime mortall, yet it is of all other most frequent; and if rightly handled, easily cured.

It smites young folks most.

I suppose the reason why this Ague is most frequent to be because Choler by reason of its heat, is most apt to stir with violence.

This Disease is caused of Choler, pure, sincere Cause: and unmixed, carried with violence by the sensitive parts of the body,

This Disease happeneth usually to persons cholerick by nature, in their flourishing age, and in Spring time.

The Signs of this Disease are, a vehement cold, rigour and stiffness in the Beginning of the Fit; Signs: the Patient thinketh his body is pricked; soreness of the bones, as though they were nipped, an exact order and equality of the Pulse; for as the Feaver increaseth the Pulses are raised in strength, vehemency and frequency,

In the vehemency of the Feaver it causeth thirst, and burneth up the Patient; his Breath is swift, and hot, as fire, and requireth drink immoderately their Urine cholerick, subrupe. and something yellow.

The longest fit of a Tertian endureth but twelve hours,

When these Fits come sooner and sooner, the Disease getteth strength over nature; but if later and late, the Disease loseth strength.

Galen saith, men labouring of this Disease, vomit choler.

Galen mistakes.

At the writing hereof, and it is the seventh of February 1643. I have cured above twenty of this Disease, and it is like seen more, yet never knew or saw any vomit at all,

When I was a Boy, I had the Disease constantly every Spring (though Galen saith it comes onely in the heat of Summer: Gal. ad Glauconem) yet ne- I have known enough vomit since
(to my memory) had so much as professed to

Cure.

The usuall Cure of this Disease, is by Vomiting and swearing. But I have found out a more certain and speedy, and indeed never missing Cure.

Aire.

Let the Air the sick abides in, be clear and penetrating.

Both this and Quotidian Agues I never missed cure, by giving onely Cinquefoil, gathered in the hour of Jupiter, if it be possible, he being above the Earth: and truly I should think it were the better if the Moon were aspected to him, but I never observed it.

This I have given in Powder, both in common Vinegar, and Vinegar of Squils; I have observed the number of the Leaves I have given, viz. one for a Quotidian, three for a Tertian, &c. and I have observed it; I have given the Decoction thereof, and all of them still did the cure in three Fits, sometimes in two; therefore I hold it the most soveraign Medicine for Agues in the world.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Quartane Feaver, or Ague,

Cause.

THis proceedeth of Melancholy putrifying and rotting without the Veins.

Signes.

This feaver doth not invade the Sick with the rigour and stiffness that the former doth, but the cold is like the cold a man feels in an hard frost as though it would breake his Bones, and doth not seem to prick him as the other doth.

Their Urine is white and thin, and, as it were strained from some grosse matter.

It cometh commonly about Harvest, & stayeth (without cure) till next Spring, and is a stubborn Humour be dealt with.

For many a time and often, this Ague by violent Medicines (as Vomits, &c.) is turned to a double Quagane, and so the Patient hath two sicke dayes, and but one well day.

Saturn the causer of this Ague, is a sullen Planet, and the Disease takes after him; therefore deal gently with it at first; you had better please a sullen potent adversary, then displease him.

I never had any Patient of this Disease, since I knew the vertues of the Herbe Cinquefoil; it is very probable it will cure this, as well as other Agues.*

* Since I have done the Cure with it.

Yet if blood abound, you may let blood in this Ague; and if it look black, draw out good store.

Bleeding.

Also black Hellebore, corrected with Cinamon, may be given.

I desire these Hel-lebores

And white Hellebore, if it may be given inwardly at all, it may in this Disease,

may be let alone in this di-

But let these be given on the well dayes, for then they anger the Ague lesse.

seale, for old Saturn will not be vexed.

In this Ague, you must have a great care of the Spleen, for that is the receptacle of Melancholy.

Therefore you may anoint the left side with oyl of Capers, Ung. ex succo aperitivis, or any opening splenetick Medicine.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Quotidian Feaver or Ague.

It is caused of sweet Flegme, putrified without the veins; it is called of the Greeks $\alpha\mu\phi\iota\pi\eta\alpha$, Cause if the Flegm that putrifies be glazen, (which is the coldest of all flegms) it engenders a Feaver called $\epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

In this Feaver, called $\epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ by the Greeks, $\epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$

Signes.

the Patient feelth vehement heat, and vehement cold, both at one time in all parts of his Body.

In the beginning of a Quotidian, the Pulse is unequall, slow, little and weak, nothing like neither Tertian nor Quartane, neither for extremity of heat nor cold; neither do they thirst much, because the Vapour is moist and smoaky.

It most vexeth flegmatick persons.

But this also is compleatly, perfectly and speedily cured, by that excellent Herbe Cinquefoil, so used as before was specified.

As for all mixed kinds of Agues, I need not write; but I commend this as a soveraign cure for them all.

And (God willing) I intend to make proof of it in continuall, Quotidians, Tertians & Quartains.

CHAP. XI. Of an Heetick Feaver.

*Heetick
febris
quid*

AN Heetick Feaver is a Disease where an unnatural heat is kindled, throughout the fleshy and massie parts of the body.

They that have this feaver feel no pain, neither do they know (the rules of art excepted) that they have any feaver at all; because all the parts of the body are equally hot, and so there is no reluctancy.

Cause.

1.

This Disease is caused two wayes.
First through want of Physick, or a skilless Physician in other feavers, which having consumed the Humours, seize upon the flesh.

2.

Secondly, they sometimes begin of themselves as of sorrow, anger, weariness, burning of the Sun, &c.

Who

When these Feavers consume and waste the body, (as indeed without speedy cure they alwayes do) then *Galen* calls them *μαρασμοι*, and this *Marasmus* saith he, is incurable: & to make this seem as though it were true, he tells a long tale of the snuffe of a candle; which saith he being put out, mutters to pieces but if you put Oyl to it, it makes it burn with more violence: so (quoth he) this feaver, if you goe about to extinguish the heat, the party dies instantly; but if you add moisture to him, his Feavour burns most violently.

But Experience (the best Artift) makes no difference between Hectick feavers, and *Marasmus*, but shews plainly that all Hectick feavers are wasting, and also curable: therefore I shall leave Doctor *Galen*, and follow Doctor experience in this Disease, and therefore now to the purpose.

The Signes of this disease are these:

Their eyes are wonderfull hollow, as though they were shrunk in their head, their moisture is consumed so that you may see the bones of their Eye-brows stick out; there hangeth at the hair of their Eye-brows gums or filth, as though they had gone a long journey in the dust; their skin is hard and dry, and their eyes wink often, as though they were sleepey, when indeed it is much otherwise with such as have this Disease, for they can hardly be brought to rest, they pine to skin and bone, and if you looke upon their belly, it looks as if it had no bowels in it; the pulse is weake and often, and continually after meat the feaver is increased, and the Pulses are augmented in greatnesse.

The Cure consists in cooling and moistning, which must be done both outwardly and inwardly.

Let

Aire. Let the Aire the sick abideth in, be cold and moist; if it be not so naturally, make it so by art, whereof you have examples in my Treatise called *Crit. Cephal.*

Meats. Let his Meats be such as moisten, and breed good and active Blood; such are Lamb-stones, Cock-stones, Lobsters, Prawns, Eggs boyled soft, Partridge, Larks, &c.

Herbs. For Herbs, let him use Lettuce, Endive, Succory, Spinage, Mallows, &c.

Drinke. Let his drinke with his Meat, be onely water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled.

Milk. Let him drink new Milk abundantly, provided he hath no feaver of putrefaction, or rotnesse joyned with it.

Fruits. He may eat freely Raisins of the Sun, and Almonds, Cherries, Prunes, Pomegranates and figgs.

Caution. Let him eat often, and but a little at a time.

Cordials. For Cordials, he may use *Diarrhodon abbatia*, *Diarragacanthum frigidum*, *Diapapaver* and species *Cordiales temperata*, *Diemargariton frigidum*.

Syrups. For Syrups, let him use Syrrup of Violets, Endive, Lettuce, Water-Lillies and Vinegar.

Emulsion. Let him drink Emulsions made of Barly-water, Almonds, the four greater cold Seeds, and white Poppy-seed, sweetned with Sugar.

Vnction. Lastly, let his body be kept continually anointed with pure oyl of Olive, and nothing else.

Caution. Many in this Disease vomit up all their Meat so soon as they have eaten it, (which indeed I forgot before) in such cases make their Emulsion of Mint-water, instead of Barly-water, as before; for only by this Medicine alone, have I known Galen's supposed incurable Disease cured.

F I N I S.



Physical APHORISMS.

*Reader, Give me leave to begin, and
I will not be beholding to time for
leave to make a Preamble.*

APHOR. I.

THE whole ground of physick, is comprehended in these two words, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*; the one cures by strengthening the part of the Body afflicted; the other by relisting the malady afflicting.

Many People are troubled with strange Visions, especially in the night time; strange lights, strange sights appeare, and sometimes voyces are heard; let such avoid drinking Wine, and as much as may be strong Beer; for Melancholy is the cause of this, which strong liquor attenuates, and makes it fly upwards.

The ashes of Hens feathers or Hens bones burnt and applyed to the place, is an excellent remedy to stop bleeding in any part of the body.

Toads, Spiders, and Frogs, or their Spawn, have the same effects, but they doe it by Antipathy, because the blood flies from its enemy; and there

there if a dried Toad be but held in the hand of one that bleedeth, the blood presently ceaseth and retireth back to the Centre.

Take two or three Toads and boyle them in Oyle very well, and this Oyle will by Unction quickly cure any red face, or any rednesse of the skin, out of question by the former reason.

6.

Take the Seeds of Red Nettles, beat them into powder, and take a dram of it at a time in white Wine; it procures chastity, they say, and is a far better medicine to rout *A-moetus* the lecherous Devil then the liver of a fish.

7.

The marrow of a Goose wing, and the older the Goose is, it is so much the better, a little of it being put into the eye, breaks the web there, though it be never so strong or of so long continuance.

8.

The Milke of a Womans breast is excellent for the foregoing infirmitie of the eyes, only with this Proviso; if the party afflicted be a Male, let it be the Milke of a woman that bear a Male; if a Female, the contrary.

9.

When People have gotten an inflammation in any Wound, the vulgar say they have gotten the Ague in it, as 'tis familiar when Womans breasts are inflamed, to say they have the Ague in their breasts, a speedy way, and as cheap as speedy, (that I may not keep such a quarter about the name, as the Colledge of Physitians did about the

the Rickets) is to take malt flower and make it into the forme of a Cataplasme or Pultis with Verjuyce and apply it, be the place in Arm, Leg, or Breast, or elsewhere, either with wound or without.

10.

Holly hock leaves boyled to a Pultis in milke, works the same effect in the same causes.

11.

A most admirable remedy, if not the best of remedies for a Consumption, is to goe into the Country in Plowing-time, and follow the Plow that so the smell of the earth being newly broke up may be taken in at the Nose; if this may not be by reason of the season of the year, or poverty of the Patient, then let it suffice to goe out into the field every morning, and dig up a fresh turfe and smell to it an hour or two together.

12.

Take five white pease, and chew them very well, and swallow them down, then hold thy breath as long as thou canst, thou shalt finde it an excellent remedy against the heart-burning.

13.

For a Rupture do this, give the Patient two or three spoonfuls of the iuyce of comfry every morning (I know no reason but that the curious may make it into a syrrup) then apply the bruised hearb mixed with its equal quantity of Dazies to the place, and let him keep his bed nine dayes, by which time he will be well.

14.

Take a Jay, pull off her feather, and pull out her guts, then fill her belly full of Cumminseeds, then

then dry her in an Oven, till she be converted into Mummy; a dram of her being beaten into powder, seeds and all, is an excellent remedy for the falling-sicknesse, being taken in any convenient liquor every morning, put in Piony water.

15.

Rew bruised and worn under the feet next the skin, is an excellent remedy for a quartan Ague.

16.

If deafnesse come of stopping in the passages of the eares, as usually it doth, no better remedy in the World then to inject white Wine into the ear (being first a little warmed, for the eares abhor cold) and if you mix a little spirit of *Castoreum* with it, 'twill be so much the better.

17.

The powder of burnt Harts-horn (let it be well burnt, viz. till it be white) and rub your teeth well with it, and it will keepe them exceeding white and safe from rotting.

18.

To eat the liver of a mad dog, being first dried and beaten into powder, (a dram at a time is sufficient) is an excellent, yea the best of remedies for the biting of a mad dog.

19.

If an Earwig be gotten into a mans ear, you will say it will kill him; but presently or so soon as you can conveniently get a mellow, sweet apple, and having cut a hole in it, lay the hole so cut to the eare, then lie down to that side, and the Earwig will come out to the apple.

20.

The leaves of Agrimony, bruised, and boyled in honey; and the head that is open-moulded, plaistered with it, helps the disease.

21.

The juyce of Rue mixed with vinegar, and the head washed therewith, remedies all superficial evils of the head, and strengthens it to boot.

22.

A draught of the same, drunk going to bed, helpeth such as speak in their sleep.

23.

Rue stamped with honey and salt, helps swellings in the knees.

24.

For broken bones in the head, make an oynment with Agrimony, Betony, and Hogs-grease, with which anoint the sore, and tent it if need be; also let the Patient drink the juyce of Betony, and Agrimony, or a very strong decoction of them, a quarter of a pint every morning.

25.

Take an Owl, pull off her feathers, and pull out her guts, sale her well for a week; then put her into a pot and stop it close, and put her into an Oven, that so she may be brought into Mummy; which being beat into powder, and mixed with Boare-grease, is an excellent remedy for the Gout, anointing the grieved place by the fire.

Ifancy this receipt much; it standeth to good reason that a bird of D should help a disease of h and therefore desire a dram of the poulder may be taken inwardly every morning.

26. Also

26,

Also take notice that the foregoing way is the best way to convert any thing into Mummy; and so the Jay before mentioned is to be used.

27.

If a man be feaverish and cannot sweat, (for sweating usually helps such) take brooke lime, and stamp it, and having added a little vinegar to it, apply into the soles of his feet: and it will quickly rout the Feaver; and withall provokt sweat.

28.

For any ach or swelling in the knees, bruise Rue and lovage; and having boyled them a little. in a little honey, apply them warm to the griefe.

29,

The inner rinde of Elder, or dwarf-elder, which is held to be better, boyled in like manner in bores grease takes away paines in the feet and thighes,

I know no reason, neither indeed doe I beleieve there is any, why the former should not take away paines in legs as well as in the knees both of them being under the houses of $\frac{1}{2}$ viij. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$,

30,

If any sweat too much, bruise lettuce and linseed together and apply them to his stomack,

31,

Take a strong decoction of Century in stale ale, then having strained it well, boyl it with two third parts of honey (viz. imagine there be a pound of your decoction, then take two pound of honey) boyl it into a syrup, a spoonful of this taken in the morning helps the yellow Jaundice, strength-

strengthens the heart, helps digestion and pro-
vokes Appetite.

33.

A puleis made with linseed and chick-weed
bruited, and boyled in water, a little sheeps suet
being added at the latter end, is excellent good
for one that hath met with a woman a little too
hot for his turn; I mean to apply it to his mem-
bers.

33.

Make vinegar of vervain, as you make vinegar
of Roses, only make it of the leaves, not of the
flowers of vervain; and this helps the headach, the
head being bathed with it; this recepis I fancy
much.

34.

A most excellent remedy for an imposthume in
the head, is to apply warm to it a red rose Cake
moistned a little either with womans breast milk
or else with red rose vinegar:

35.

Also a handfull of Bettony leaves, and halfe an
ounce of Cummin seed, boyled in stale ale, and
the decoction drunk, is excellent good for the
same, and therefore both together cannot do a-
miss.

36.

For a pain in the peristion, take Alhooke of
Ground Ivy, make a strong decoction of it in
ale, and drink it; A strong decoction of mouse-
eare, made in like manner works the like effect;
therefore if you please you may use them both to-
gether,

A

37.

A good oynment for bruises and aches; Take a good quantity of black snails alive, such as have no shells on their backs, sale them very well, (*viz.* throw salt upon them) then put them into a linnen bag, and let them hang till the water be dropped out of them; take of this water, a poud, boyl it and scum it clean, then add as much May butter to it, and boyl it to an oynment, *viz.* till the water be consumed, then add a little wax to it, and keep it to an int the grieved place with.

38.

Vinegar made of Rue as you make vinegar of Roses, is excellent taken inwardly, for shortness of breath, and stoppings of the bress and lungs.

39.

A good remedy for a Tetter or Ringworm, is to take the pouder of brimstone, and having mixed it with black sope, apply it to the sore.

40.

An oynment made with the leaves of Henbane and Hogs-grease, presently stancheth the blood and takes away inflammation of any wound whatsoever.

41.

The juyce of the leaves or roots of fox-gloves, mixed with the like quantity of the parties urine is excellent to wash any festered sores with; it will cure to admiration.

You may boyl the juyce till it be thick, and so you may keep it all the year.

42.

The juyce of Walwort or dwarf-elder, which is all one, drank four ounces each morning, is an excellent, safe, and speedy cure for the yellow Jaundice;

Jaundice; If the disease be inveterate, you may make a bath of the hearb boyled in water, to bath the diseased body in.

43.

Take a hare, (a march hare saith my Author, but he leaves no markes to know a march hare from another hare) & having taken out her bowels, put all the rest of her hair and all into a pot, and convert her into a Mummy as you were taught before. A dram of this powder (being first beaten bones and all, and exquisitely mixed) being taken in white wine every morning is an excellent remedy for the stone.

44.

In an old Cock you may find when you have opened his gizzard and looked, a white stone; sometimes more then one, never fewer, this being born about one adds valour, and makes one strong in the sports of Venus, and beloved of all; this is the magical use of it, I come now to the Physicall.

45.

A very little of it being beaten in a Iron Morter, for brasse spoyles it, and given in white wine, breaks the stone.

46.

The same stone, or to speak more properly, such alike one may be found in the gizzard of an old Hen; & why might not a man draw a conclusion and think it rationall when he hath done, that the male is medicinall, yea most medicinall for men; & that which is found in a hen for women?

47.

The best way to apply Cupping glasses, is to
H hear

heat them first in hot water, by putting the glasses in when the water is cold, (else they will break) and so letting them heat with the water) and so apply them close to the part of the body to be cupped; & as they cool, so the Air in them will condense, and to avoid *Vacuum*, draw the humours through the pores of the skin.

48.

By this meanes, may bowed ribs be drawn to their proper places, and the skul it selfe when it is broken, and that without pain; this way is ten times better then firing them with tow, as the Loggerheads of our age use to do.

49.

Contaury usually taken will prevent a droply before it come, and help it being come, viz. by drinking the decoction of it in ale.

50.

The seeds of hen-bane being wrapped up in the leaves of the same herb and so roasted in the embers well, and then bruised and pressed hard through canvas in a presse, there will come out a precious oyl for the gout, the grieved member being anointed with it.

51.

I make no question but the ingenuous may easily find a way to keep this all the year, the hearb being onely to be had in the beginning of the Summer.

I fancy the receit much; it doth it by Symptom; I regard not the opinion of Artists, most of which hold that hen-bane is an herb of γ which I disprove by this argument.

That hearb which delights in Saturnine place,

places, is a Saturnine Hearbe.

But Hen-bane delights in Saturnine places, where they empty Jakes, and naturally springs there in abundance; Ergo it is a Saturnine hearb.

52.

Another thing to be admired in our Physitians, (for indeed their ignorance is admirable to every knowing soul) is that hen-bane (say they) is only profitable in hot Gouts, not in cold, because it is cold it selfe, whereas indeed it cures by Sympathy; and their rule, *Contraria contrariis medentur*, is but a wooden and worm-eaten rule; for how then could hot things do good in a Feaver?

53.

Vervain boyled in water, provokes urine exceedingly; but you must drink the decoction; it is not the boyling of it will do the deed.

54.

The distilled water of green-Walnuts, is excellent good to take the freckles out of the face; but the oyl drawn out of the kernels is better.

55.

Take Cummin and Caraway seed, and having bruised them well, boyl them in Ale, till it be thick; this eaten with a spoon is an excellent remedy for the Collick.

56.

If any be bitten by a Spider, take a great quantity of flies, and bruise them, and apply them to the place.

57.

Anoint thy cheek with Horse-grease and thy

H 2

gums

Culpeper's last Legacies,
gum also, and thy teeth will cease rotting.

58.

An ointment made with Hogs-grease, and Mugwort, and a little Vinegar, is excellent for the swelling of the legs and feet.

59.

Rewinfused all night in Sack, and the Sack drunk the next morning, is excellent good for the worms, and wringing in the guts.

60.

Beat the white of an egg, and then wet a Colewort leafe in it, and lay it to the eye that runs a water, at night when you go to bed, and by morning it will help you.

61.

Take a Kid of about a year and a halfe old, and having fed him nine dayes without water, kill him and take his blood, and when it is cold, pour the water away from it: then dry the blood, till it be hard; a dram of this blood, and halfe a dram of lvy-berries taken in white wine every morning, will break the stone in the body.

62.

For a wen, bind him about as hard as you can endure, then make a save with Vertdegrees, Brimstone, Allum and honey, and lay it to it, and it will consume it.

63.

Take a soft piece of sappy wood, lay it in the fire, and save the sap that runs out; the which make into a Pultis with bran, the which lay between the navil and the privities of one that hath the strangury, and it will helpe him.

64.

If thy nose bleed, chew the hearb pervinckle in thy mouth, and it will cease.

65.

Vervain boyled, and the house sprinkled with the decoction, drives flies out of it.

66.

A suppository made of white sope, and put up the fundament, is a medicine inferiour to none for one that is costive.

67.

The roots of flower-deluce bruised, and boyled in white-wine, are an excellent provoker of Urine.

68.

Camomel and Betony, of each an equall quantity boyled in Vinegar to a pultis, and applied warm to the head, helps the Megrim and the inveterate head-ach called *μεγραινα*.

69.

Rosemary tops boyled in ale in like manner, and applied to the temples doth the like.

70.

If thou be costive, 'tis an hundred to one if choler be not the cause, but if not) boyle the hearb Mercury in thy pottage instead of hearbs, and let them be but halfe boyled; this pottage so eaten, will not only take away the effects by making thy body slippery, but also the cause.

71.

Take of Rew, Sage and Cummin-seeds bruised of each a handfull, beaten pepper halfe an ounce; make a strong decoction of them in water, the which boyl into a syrup with honey, this

H 3

syrup

syrop will help an inveterate cough by taking
one spoonfull of it in the morning, and another
at evening.

72.

Three drops of a mans owne water put into
his ear every morning warm, helps noise there,

73.

A strong decoction made with Plantane in
white-Wine, drunk every morning, doth the
like.

74.

An ointment made with Ivy-leavs and hog-
grease, is excellent for swelling of the eyes.

75.

Take three or four great Onions, and having
rosted them well in the embers, take off the out-
ward pill, then bruise them with a few cummin
seeds in powder; this applyed plaister-wise, in a
few times using helps the head-ach.

This I am perswaded, the hair being shaven
off, it is a good remedy for the Lethargy.

76.

Take wormwood and mallows, of each a like
quantity, boyl them in water, till they be soft,
then by adding barley-meal, (or malt-flower
which is better) and a little vinegar and sheep
suet to them, they make an excellent pultis for
any swelling whatsoever.

77.

The liquor wherein neats-feet have been boyl'd
is an excellent bath to bath swollen legs in, and
if you will add chickweed, mallows, and smal-
lage to it, 'twill be never the worse.

Also

Also when you have well bathed your Legs therein, you may take out the hearbs and apply them to the soles of your feet.

The juyce of Vervain, or if it be time of year you cannot get it, take the decoction of the dried hearb, it mightily encreaseth not barely milke, but good milke in Nurser.

The blood of a Hare dried and taken inwardly, breaks the stone in the bladder.

The claws of a Goat burnt to powder, and a dram of the powder taken in the morning, helps such as cannot hold their water.

To drinke an Allum Pesset is a good remedy for overflowing of a Womans Menstruis.

The juyce of Sorrel, mixed with the like quantity of Milke, is an excellent remedy (being drunk) for pissing blood.

Pigeons dung mixed with Vinegar is excellent to anoint Warts with, if you would be rid of them.

The juyce of Primrose-roots snuffed up into the Nose is an excellent remedy for the Megrim.

Take an Onion, and having cut a round hole in the middle of it, fill it full of Oyle, then roast it by a gentle fire, and having taken off the outward

ward pill, stamp it together and apply it warme to the deafe ear to restore hearing.

87.

An oyntment made with Leek-blades and hogs greafe is excellent good for burnings.

88.

A decoction of Earth worms, Sallendine and Ivy-berries in white-Wine, take equall quantities of each, is an excellent remedy for the yellow Jaundice; and if towards the latter end of the decoction you adde a little Saffron tyed up in a rag, 'twill be the better.

89.

Take the roots of Female Fenne, such as in Suffex are called Brakes, and having bruised them well, mix some raw Cream with them; so have you an excellent plaister for a scald. He that hath any wit may make an Unguent or plaister of them to keep alwayes by him.

90.

The powder of burnt Garlick helps the Hemorrhoids being strewed upon the place.

91.

The powder of Anniseeds strewed there, doth the like.

92.

A roasted Onion laid to the place workes the same effect.

93.

An excellent cool ointment for wounds that have inflammations, is thus made; take of Letharge of Gold very finely powdered as much as you will, and with Oyle of Roses and Verjuyce of each equall parts, make it into an ointment by stir-

stirring it up and down in a mortar without the heat of the fire, as it cooles, so it dries exceedingly.

94.

For Ach in the Legs or Arms, a precious remedy; take very stale Ale, and with the Gaul of an Oxe boyle it till it be as thicke as Bird-lime, when it is cold, then anoint the grieved member with it by the fire, (it will be fluid when tis hot) as hot as he can endure it, and when it is dryed in once or twice, spread some of it upon a peice of white Leather, and apply to it; when it is hard take it off and apply to it another, the former will wax soft again; thus doing three or four dayes will help you.

95.

For the Megrim, put some *Assa fetida* into the eye on that side the paine lies, and the matter causing the disease will come out at the Nose.

And yet it may (by my Authors leave) be some question whether the Megrim lie within the scul or without.

96.

Take Snails, Shels and all, and burn them in a crucible, till the ashes be white; halfe a dram of this taken in White-wine is a great provoker of Urine.

97.

Take a quantity of Water-grasse, that part of it that grows above the water, and having beaten it, presse out the juyce, this juyce a little of it being dropped into the contrary ear of one that hath the tooth-ach, cures him of that pain (for ever saith my Author.)

Take

98.
Take a peice of blew cloth (wollen cloth) the deeper the blew, the better, burn it to powder: a little of this powder snuffed up the nose, stoppeth the bleeding of it.

99.
It is certain and by dayly experience verified that Elder barke, if you slip it upward, will provoke vomiting; if downward, it purgeth by stool.

100.
Its property is to cleanse the body of crudities and indigestion, and they cause three quarters of the diseases in man; you need but run to an Elder-tree for the cure, and you may find one a great deale on this side Arabia; if your stomack trouble you, slip it upward; but if the disease afflict not the first digestion, then slip it downwards.

101.
Polipodium, stamped and plaistered upon the feet of a Woman labouring with Child, causeth the birth of the Child presently, either alive or dead.

102.
Take the grease of a Hog, and rub the body of any that is sick against the heart, and the soles of the feet, then throw the grease to a dog, if he eat it, the sick will live, if not, he will dye.

103.
Take a green Elme or Ashen stick, and put it in the fire, and save the water that comes out at the ends, and mix it with the fat of an Eele the like quantity, boyl it a little over the fire, and drop

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remedies.

Drop a drop, or two of it into the ear that is deaf at night when you go to bed; let it be luke warm when you drop it in, and in three or four dayes they will hear perfectly.

104.

Also the juyce of Bay-leaves dropped into the eares, takes away both deafnesse and noise in the eares.

Per. Hipp.

105.

For ach in the bones, anoint the place three or four times with good *Aqua composita*, and let it dry in by a good fire, then anoint it again, and while it is wet strew the powder of *Olibanum* upon it, then sew a cloth round about it, and let it lie there three or four dayes, by which time it will be well.

106.

Bay-leaves, a thing knowne well,

Laid up among your cloaths,

Will give to them a fragrant smell,

And keep them safe from Moaths.

*Discreti-
des.*

107.

Ants eggs beaten, and strained, and a little of the juyce of Knotgrasse put to the juyce of them, and a little of it dropped into the eare, cures deafnesse though of long continuance.

108.

Drop a drop of good *Aqua composita* into the eye that is annoyed with cold, and you will find it a present remedy to recover the sight.

109.

For legs that are swollen by water, this do and you may heale them; seeth Oats in water till they be soft, then hold the swoln Legs over the

the steeme of them, covering the Vessel with a Blanket, that the steem may not go out, and it will draw blisters, out of which (being cut) will come much water and corruption; a little fresh butter will quickly heale them againe; if the cure be not perfect the first time, do so oftner.

110.

Dandelion (or to write better French, *Dent-delien*, for our Country Blades are so nice, that they scorn to call it by the plain English name, *Lyons tooth*) being boyled in water, is a speciall remedy for the knitting of wounds, as also for the cure of Ruptures, the decoction being drunk and the boyled hearbe applyed to the grieved place.

111.

Put unslaked Lime into a cleane new earthen Vessel, till the Vessel be almost half full; then having heat some water boyling hot in a cleane new Vessel, pour it into the lime till the Vessel be full, take off the scum from it clean, and let it stand till the Lime be settled at the bottome; then pour off the cleer water, and keep it in a glasse close stopped.

This is a marvelous water for the cure of Ulcers, and chiefly such as spring from the French Pox, by dipping a linnen cloth in it, and laying it as a Plaister over the sore; it draws the corruption out of Ulcers and putrified sores, cleanseth them, and takes away the inflammation of them: this water *Mixalidus* extols to the skies.

his Physical, Chyrurgical Remains.

112.

A dram of Mirrh given to drink in warm wine
brings forth the child, alive or dead. Pa. Hip.

113.

A piece of the root of Crowfoot, either put
into the tooth, if it be hollow, or otherwise, ap-
plied to it, instantly easeth the pains of it.

114.

Centaurry taken, either the juyce or powder
of it, cleers the voyce, and cleanseth the breast
marvelously.

115.

Pigeons dung boyled in wine till the wine
be consumed, and then applyed plaister-wise to
the gout, takes it away (being used morning and
evening) in four or five dayes.

116.

Nettle-seed beaten into powder, and taken
with syrrup of Violets cleanseth the stomack of
tough and hard flegm, and helps the Plurisie.

117.

If the pain of the Gout be very outrageous,
take a dram of *Opium*, two drams of Saffron;
mix them with four or five Yolks of eggs, and
plaister the same upon the grieffe, it will not on-
ly assuage the paine, but also dissolve the cor-
ruption.

118.

Heat two or three Bricks red hot, then put
them in a Pan under a close-stoble, and pour a
little Vinegar upon them, and let him that is
troubled with the Hemorrhoids (commonly cal-
led the Piles) sit over them and receive the va-
pours up his fundament.

The

119.

The joyce of broom flowers, of *Scale Celi*, commonly called *Solomon's Seal*, and of Honey, of each a like quantity boyled to the thicknesse of Honey, maketh a Sovereignt oinment for the Gout.

120.

A little Gun-powder tyed up in a rag, and held so in the mouth, that it may touch the aking tooth, instantly caseth the pains of the teeth.

121.

Tye Saffron up in a little rag, and bind it to the Navil of one that hath the yellow Jaundise, it gives present help.

122.

Take the roots of Beets and part off the outer barke, then stamp them, and having pressed out the joyce, snuffe some of it up your nose, and you shall find it wonderfully purgeth the head, and helps the Headach, Vertigo or dizziness in the head, and Megrim.

123.

Carduus. The feet of a great living Toad being cut off when the Moon is void of course and hastens to the conjunction of the Sun, cures one of the Kings-evil, being hung about their neck.

124.

Tie up a Spider in a linnen cloath, and there bruise her a little, and hold her near the nose that bleedeth, but touch not the nose with the cloath, and the bleeding will cease; the reason is because a spider is so extremely contrary to the blood of man, that it flies back from its Enemy: Oh *Campanella*, how agree was thy

judge

judgment how is the world beholding to thee!

The truth of this Aphorisme appears in that a Cobweb, which is but the excrement of a spider, will stop the bleeding of a wound.

125.

An approved remedy to stop bleeding, which I have proved my selfe, is this: Dry some of the parties blood in a fire-shovel to powder, which is quickly done, and apply it to the place, viz. if the nose bleed, snuffe it up in it; if by wound, apply it to it.

126.

The blood of a Hare dried, and taken inwardly, helps the bloody-flux.

127.

So doth the bones of a man or woman, taken in powder, the sex considered.

128.

Also one experience of mine own invention give me leave to quote, for a bloody-flux.

Take new Tobacco-pipes that were never used, beat them into powder, and give a dram of them at a time, in any convenient liquor, morning and evening; but so soon as the flux is stopped, leave off.

This I found out in this manner, when I was a Prentise; a Gentleman in Tower-street gave a poor boy money, (as I remember five shillings) to eat one grosse of Tobacco-pipes, (which is twelve dozen) the boy did it, but was troubled with such an astringency, that neither clysters, nor any thing else, would move him to stool; and so he dyed; whereupon I apprehended the thing,

thing, and have alwayes used it, in the manner
abovesaid, with good successe.

129.

De Arden. Take of black sope, as much as is sufficient,
mix it with halfe the quantity of yolkes of eggs
very well, then spread it upon fine flax, and ap-
ply it to the place grieved with the Gout; then
take whites of eggs, mix them with a little whee
flower, and wet a linnen cloth in it, and bind it
over the former plaister, and let it lie so, four or
five dayes, in which time you shall see the won-
derfull effects.

130.

Braise barley, dry beans, and liquoris, of each
alike, in fair water, and drink a good draught of
the liquor, morning and evening, it breaks and
cures any imposthume.

131.

Pat. Hist. Agrimony most wonderfully expelleth por-
son, and with great facility helpeth the bitings
of venomous beasts.

132.

The hoof of an Elk (called *Ungula Alcin*)
hath a marvelous power against the falling-sick-
nesse, either taken inwardly or borne next the
skin, whereof you have plentifull examples in
Lemnius, Mizaldus, and Iohannes Agricola.

133.

Torrified Rhubarb taken in the morning, is
an admirable remedy for spitting blood.

134.

Syrup of Comfry is also very profitable for
the same infirmity, and in my opinion the best
of the two, if any Vessel be broken.

Bay.

135.

Bay-salt, dried and beaten into fine powder, and well incorporated with Yolks of Eggs, is an admirable plaister for Boyles, Carbuncles, or Plague sores.

136.

The leaves or roots of Strawberries, eaten in pottage, is a marvelous remedy for the Jaundice.

137.

Juniper-berries are a great counter-poyson.

Diascorides.

138.

Pet. Hipp.

Agrimony, Mugwort and Betony, both roots and leaves of each, made into an Ointment, with Hogs grease, and Vinegar, is a notable and approved Ointment for pains in the backe.

139.

For Fistulaes, if they appeare outward, tent them with the juyce of the Hearb Culverfoot, [*pes columbinus*] but if it be inward, drink the juyce of it.

140.

Betony boyled in Wine, and drunk, is a notable remedy for a surfeit.

141.

Centaury, either boyled in Wine, or taken in powder four or five dayes together, wonderfully helps such as have lost their appetite to their Victuals.

142.

Whosoever drinks the powder of Betony in Wine every morning, no poyson shall hurt him the day following.

I.

The

143.

Mixaldu. The dung of a Cat dryed and mixed with Vinegar till it be pretty soft, takes away hairs, and hinders their growing any more, the place being anointed with it.

144.

Pa. Hip. Dragons bound to the Privities of a Woman in Labour causeth her speedily to be delivered; but then you must quickly take them away, least they draw down Matrix and all.

145.

The grease of an Ecce, boyled a little with the juyce of Houfleeke, and a little of it dropped into a deafe Eare, recovers the hearing in a short space.

146.

Pa. Hip. The juyce of Plantane cast into an Ulcer or Fistula with a Syringe, heales it; and so also doth the juyce of Betony and Cinquefoile.

147.

An accurate and (in my opinion) famous remedy for deafnesse, is this; Take a great Onion and cut a little hole in the midst of it, then set it in the embers to roast, and fill the hole full of Sallet Oyle, and ever as it dries, fill it up again, till the Onion be roasted well; then take off the outmost skin, and strain the Onion hard through a cloth, and save in a glasse what you have strained out, which being dropped into the deafe eare, cures it.

148.

For the falling downe of the fundament, a disease which some are almost perpetually troubled

bled with all their life long, this doe; take the tops of red Nettles, stamp them and boyl them in a pipkin in white wine, till halfe the Wine be consumed; then let the diseased drinke a draught of this Wine, morning and evening, and apply the Nettles so boyled to his fundament.

149.

Engrave the signe of a Scorpion in the stone of a ring, the Moon ascending in the Scorpion, and seale Frankinsence with it, the Moon angular in the same signe (I suppose the Southerne is best, because that signifies Physick and helpe) this Frankinsence thus sealed being drunk in Wine, instantly cures the stinging of Scorpions, and for ought I know by the same rule, the stinging or biting of any other venomous Beast.

Alex. 100.
Pontanus.

150.

Take white Sope, and when it is finely scraped, put so much good *Aqua-vite* to it; put them into a large Retort, and lute a large Receiver to it very well; distill it in sand, first with a gentle fire, then increase the fire by degrees, and there will come out an Oyle mixed with Water.

Falopius.

This Oyle is incombustible, and its vertues many, both in Alchymy, to fix volatile medicines, in melting, to incorporate Nettles; but in physick which is my present scope, it is of admirable and almost incredible vertue; for it asswageth all swellings though of never so gross and clammy humours, healeth the most malignant Ulcers, the Gout, Quartane Ague, French Pox, dry scald heads.

Remem-
ber 2,

I 2

Agri-

*Pet. Hiss.
Gordonia*

151. Agrimony is the hearb appropriated for the cure of Fistulaes; use it which way you please, as you see occasion.

152.

Break the great bone of the goose wing (the older the Goose is, the better) and take out the marrow, with which anoint the web or pearl in the eye, and it will take it away and restore the sight.

153.

The hearbs and roots of Tormentill boyled in Wine, and the Wine drunk, and the hearb laid plaister-wise upon the eyes, restore the sight, though it have been lost many years.

154.

*Em. Ben.
vill. Fa-
votum.*

The roots of Holloke, powdered and mixed with three times their weight in honey, is an admirable remedy for shortnesse of breath.

155.

For Womens breasts that are swelled (a use all thing in young nurses.)

*Lady
Owen.*

Take and bruiſe nine wood-lice (called by some, hog-lice; by others Sows) let them remain all night in eight or nine spoonfulls of drink: in the morning strain it, and let the Woman drink it up at one draught, and lay to her breast a Linnen cloth, warmed and doubled three or four times; the next morning let her take eight of the said Lice used as before, the next morning seven, still diminishing one every morning, till she come to take but one.

If her breast be not well by that time, let her increase them one by one every morning, before

before she substracted them.

156.

Take Linseed, Brook-lime, Chick-weed, and Groundsell, and Wheat-bran, of each a handfull, boyle them in a pottle of White-wine to a Cataplasme (which the vulgar call a Pultis) and lay it to any member that is swollen, and it will take away the swelling speedily.

157.

Let him whose stinking breath proceeds from his stomach, do this and be well.

Bruise two handfulls of Cummin-seed very well, and boyle it in a pottle of white-Wine to a quart, and drink a good draught of it, morning and evening, and in a fortnight it will help him.

158.

Put the feet of a Hen in hot embers, till the skales come off, then rub your Warts with these skales, and they will be gone.

159.

Beat a pound or two of Hemp-seed very well *Per. Hip.* then moisten it with a little wine, and set it over the fire, in an earthen pan, well glassed, till it be so hot you cannot endure your hand in it, then put it into square baggs, and presse the oyle out.

It is a very precious oyl; for taken inwardly, it makes men pleasant and merry, valiant, and hardy, fierce to fight, void of fear; Outwardly by unction, it giveth a comely face.

160.

A pint of *Aqua Comp. sua*, a Bullocks gall, and an ounce of Pepper, beaten very small, and all boyled

boyled to a save, cures any *Sciatica*, ach or gout, being applyed to it, and changed once in twelve hours.

161.

Pet. Hsp. Both Agrimony and Purslain, are such enemies to warts, that they will go away if they be but rubbed with the juyce of either of them.

162.

For Cods that be swoln, without any Rupture, this do; Take of Cumminseed in powder, barley meal and honey, of each a like quantity, fry them together with a little sheep suet, and apply it to the Cod.

163.

For sore and swelled throats, first rub your hand upon the bare ground, and then presently rub the throat with it; do so oftentimes, and you shall quickly perceive both soreness and swelling will quickly go away.

164.

Poffet and curd is an admirable thing to ripen any boyl, carbuncle or felon; and when it is ripe there is nothing better to break it, than unslaked lime mixed with sope.

165.

Fill an Egg-shell newly emptied, with juyce of Houseleek set it in the hot embers, and take the scum from it, then strain it, and you have an excellent remedy for hot burning, pricking eyes.

166.

Agrimony, Betony, Sage, Plantane, Ivy leaves, and Rose-parsley, boyled in Wine, and the decoction drunk, is a notable remedy for such as are bruised by falling.

167.

If you burn Turpentine upon a hot plate of Iron, and give two drams of it at a time in powder, in Saxifrage water, it will break the stone in the bladder; also by taking it once or twice a week, it keeps such safe from the stone as are subject to breed it.

Em. Ben.
vict. Fa-
ventin.

168.

Lavender boyled in water, and half a pint of the decoction drunke, morning and evening, helps such as have the palsey.

169.

Take a pint of *Aqua Composita*, & put a handfull of Ivi-leaves into it, and stop it close, and they will consume in it; two or three spoonfulls of it taken at a time, is a most excellent Remedy for the Strangury.

170.

Take a pound of black sope, a pint of Sallet oyle, halfe a pint of *Aqua vite*, a quarter of a pint of juyce of Rew, boyled together till it be thick, makes an admirable plaister for the Sciatica; remove it not in two or three dayes

171.

Take of the wood of Ivy, cut it in little peices, of Ivy-berries, and the gum of Ivy, of each a like weight; let the wood be dried, then put it in a pot that hath two or three little holes in the bottome; then set another pot up to the brim in the earth, and put the bottome of the first pot into the mouth of the last, luting it round with past, so that the uppermost pot that holds the ingredients, may be all above the Earth; then make a fire round about it, and there will a black oyle

Rogerius
&
Enonimus.

oyle distill into the neither Vessel, very soveraigne for old aches, and paines coming of a cold cause.

172.

Empty an Egg of all the white, and fill up the void place of the shell, with the juyce of flower-de-luce; then warm it a little in the hot enbers, and give it every morning to one that hath the Dropsey, and it makes them avoid the Hydropical humour downwards.

173.

Galen.

An admirable medicine to stop fluxes of blood in any part of the body, the menstruis in women, any aches, impediments in the back and liver, it allayes the heat in Feavers, and causeth sleep.

Take Cinamon, Cassia, Lignia, Opium, of each two drams, mirth, white and long pepper, of each one dram, Galbanum one dram, all being beaten into powder that can be beaten, make it into a masse, with clarified honey, and let the party diseased as before, take two pills of it, no bigger then a pease, at night going to bed.

174.

Wicler.

Take the quantity of an Almond of a Bals gall, and mix it with two or three spoonfuls of wine, and let a woman that hath a dead child in her body, drink it, and she shall instantly be delivered.

175.

aplin,
quoted by
George
Baker.

An excellent oyle for old wounds, sores, Issues, Ulcers, Aches, paines in the back, Hemorroids, Gour, &c.

Take of old white-wine a quart, old oyle three pints, Carduus Benedictus, Valerian, Sage with

with the flowers, if you can get it, of each a quarter of a pound, or the leaves and flowers of St Johns Wort halfe a pound; let the Hearbs and flowers be infused in the oyl and wine, four and twenty hours, then boyle it in an earthen vessel, well glassed, or a brasle Vessell, till the Wine be consumed, stirring it now and then for fear of burning; then take it off, and strain it, and adde to it a pound and an halfe of Venice turpentine, and boyle it again a quarter of an hour; then adde to it, Olibanum, five ounces, Myrrh, three ounces, *Sanguis Draconis*, one ounce; let it boyl a little till the Myrrh be dissolved, then take it off, and when it is cold, put it in a glasse, stop it close, and let it stand in the sun ten dayes before you use it.

176.

The body of a Birch tree, cut down in the spring time, and laid in the fire, doth yeild great store of water, which water being drunk is of wonderfull force to breake the stone in the Reins. *Marbriolus*
Diascorides.

177.

The smell of Bitumen, Rew, or the smoke of it burning, is of wonderfull force against the fits of the Mother. *Mixalrus.*
Morandus.

178.

The leaves and Burke of a willow tree, sod in Wine, doth ease the gour, being bathed with it.

179.

A Diamond held to the head that akes, quite takes away the pains thereof. *Hollerius.*

Plecos

180.

Mixaldus. Peices of Amber tyed to the nape of the neck helps the watering of the eyes.

181.

Mixaldus. The same hung about the neck, helps distillations of the throat.

182.

Mixaldus. Letharge of Silver, boyled in Vinegar, and the skin washed with it, makes it exceeding white.

183.

If any great Beasts, as horses, Kine, &c. be lame, mark where the lame or swelled foot doth stand, and cut up a turse where the foot stood, and hang it up, if the weather be hot and dry, upon a white thorn, else in the chimney corner, and as fast as that dries, the swelling will cease, and the pain goe away.

184.

The water wherein Lavender hath been boyled, will take away any spot or stain out of any cloth.

185.

*Andreas.
Gordalen-
fis.*

Let the Image of a Lyon be engraven in a plate of Gold, when *Sol* is in *Leo*; let not the Moon behold the sixth house, nor yet the Lord of the Ascendant behold *Saturn* nor *Mars*, (if it be not a System too rare to finde) neither let the Moon behold them; this strengthens the heart being worn against it, as also pains in the back being worn against that.

186.

Idem.

Also if Torchisks be made with *Olibanum* and Goats blood, and sealed with the said plate

and afterwards dissolved and drunke in White-wine, it breakes the stone in the Reines and Bladder.

187.

The whitest of Frankincence, beaten in powder and drunk in White-wine, wonderfully encrease the memory, and is profitable for the braine and stomach.

Rexis.
Mixaldus.

188.

Any part of the bone of a mans arm, with the biggest end of a goose-wing being born about one that hath a quartane Ague, cures them.

Mixaldus.
Geber.

189.

The powder of earth worms, of mice dung & of a Hares tooth, put into the hole of a rotten tooth, it will drop out without any instrument.

190.

There is a stone to be found in the head of a long Snail, which being beaten into fine powder and blowne into the eye, takes away the web, spots, or other infirmities that anoy it.

Mixaldus.

191.

A spoonfull of *Aquavita*, sweetned with sugar, (and a little grated white-bread put in it, that it may not anoy the brain, nor harm the liver) taken every day, preserves folk not onely from Lethargies, and Apoplexies, but also from all cold diseases.

Lemnius.]

192.

Take one part of Gentian, and two parts of Centaury, bruise them and infuse them five days in a convenient quantity of wine, then distill them.

This

Julius & Ensimus. This water being drunk, preserves the body in health, resisteth the Plague, causeth a good colour, cureth Imposthumes and Pusticks, stuffings of the stomach and spleen, provoketh the terms, purgeth choler and corrupt blood, healeth inward wounds, the biting of venomous beasts, and cleers the sight.

193.

Alexis.

A most excellent remedy for the Plague is this: Take Ivy-berries when they are ripe, and dry them, then take halfe a dram of the powder of them in Plantane water, and sweat upon it.

194.

Stamp Chelendine, and apply it to any tetter or Ringworm, and it will quickly cure it.

195.

The same Hearb by like usage, will take away any black spot from any part of the body.

196.

Let the party that is troubled with the tooth-ach, lie on the contrary side, and drop two or three drops of the juyce of Rew into his ear, on that side his teeth ake, and let it remain there an hour or two, it will not only take away the pain for the present, but he shall never be troubled with it after.

197.

For womens breasts that are sore, beat a handfull of Figs well, and mix them with a little hogs grease, and apply it to the brest as hot as can be suffred; if the breast be ready to break, it will break it, else not.

198.

Take good Saffron in powder, and mix it with

as much black sope, and spread it on the fleshy side of a piece of leather, and lay it to the navel of one that cannot make water, and in one hour you shall see the effects of it.

199.

The Roots of Holly-okes, stamped with hogs grease, and applyed to the Gout, helps it in three dayes. *Per, Hip.*

200.

Verjuyce sod, and put hot into a tin bottle, with a narrow mouth, and the mouth of the bottle held to the eare, that the fume may goup into the head, helps the head-ach, and noise in the eares; and if any quick thing be gotten in to the ear, it will quickly bring it out.



FINIS.

T
P
B
Pr

A
TREATISE
OF THE
PESTILENCE,

With its { PREVISION,
PROVISION,
PREVENTION.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER,
Student in Astrology and Physick.



Printed for *N. Brooke* at the *Angel* in *Cornhil*, 1656.



A
TREATISE OF THE
PESTILENCE.

CONsidering the reigning and raging of this Disease in *London*, and divers other Townes and Cities in *England*, and that large experience I have had in it now these ten years, considering also the terrible honour and affright that seizeth on most men and women to this day (though the disease hath been no stranger to *London* this twelve yeares), if the disease be but within a House or two of them; yea some, if it be but in the Street, as though they were all dead men. I thought good to write a small Tractate of the Disease, studied from the grounds of Physick, and confirmed by dayly experience, to leave behind me, for the benefit of posterity, or my Survivers, be they who they will, which may be as a present and a more honest helpe to them, then running away; for hereby their minds being guided by more true, charitable and neighbourly principles, they may doe good to themselves and others, and benefit their

owne experience in Physicke, as I have
done before them.

And this small Treatise (for I hate prolix-
ity) may stand them in as much and more
head then Galens three adverbs, *Eno, Lo-
ge, Tardē*, to runne away quickly, and
faire, and to returne not in a long time,
which he saith, (though untruly) is worth
three Apothecaries shops well furnished.

The causes of this disease are three, yet all
labervient, the one to the other.

The first cause, is the great conjunctions
of the Superiour Planets meeting in Signes;
ruling such and such Countries and Cities;
or in Signes opposing, or squaring such
Signes.

The second is a corrupted and unwholsome
Aire, which is caused by such meetings of the
Planets.

The third is purrined humours, hot blood;
addit and burned caused by breathing in such
corrupt Aire; and if the diet before were per-
verie, it adds fuel to the fire, and fills the body
with superfluous humours.

A word or two now to satisfy men, con-
cerning the common fear of infection, which
makes many rich men, which might and
ought to maintaine poore visited people, yea
many Physicians, whole duties it is to ad-
minister physicke to them, flye away, so
that in time of great infection, you may
heare more cry out for lack of bread, and
meanes necessary, then for anguish of the
disease.

Galens
three ad-
verbs,
*Eno, Lo-
ge, Tardē*.

Cause
threefold.

Causes
three
1. 2. 3.

33

340

341

Hence also came that unnaturall and inhumane custome of shutting up of houses that are visited, thereby sadding and defeating their spirit, and thereby making way for the disease, as I shall shew anon; and taking men from their usuall employments, which is a digester of humours, and a preserver of health; Nay if the disease be infectious (as in their opinion it is) it is plaine murder, to shut men up in an infected and morall Aire.

But I shall prove by solid arguments, that the Pestilence is not infectious.

My first argument I frame thus.

That disease that infecteth one man doe cometh neer it, infecteth all men that come neer it.

But the Plague infecteth not all.

Therefore it infecteth none.

The Minor is clear, as the Sunne.

My Major I prove from the universall course of nature; The fire warmeth one man, it warmeth all; The water wettedh one man, it wettedh all, because their nature is so; doe; a sword woundeth one man, it woundeth all that are strooke with it; the universall course of nature runneth so; therefore the Plague, if it infect one man, must infect all.

Object. But some will say, all mens bodies are full of humours; if they were, all would be infected.

Answer. I answer, then by my Opposites argument the fault lies in the humours that are with

the body, not in the infection which is without; if he fly, will these putrified humours continue in his body, and he remain in health? if so, how then come diseases?

Or will an infected Aire change a disease, (which would be but bad at the best) if so, they throw a Rule in Physicke, and I am satisfied. * You may find some notable proofes to the contrary, in my Astrologically experient.

But please the body of these humours, let all men doe so, and then come to a visited person, and then by my opposites owne confession they will not be infected; and how then can the disease be infectious, and infect nobody?

My second Argument I frame thus.

That disease, the reigning of which may be fore-seene by more secret causes in nature long before it come, cannot be increased by visiting the sick, nor diminished by abstaining from them. Arg. 2.

But the Pestilence may, and alwayes is fore-seen long before it comes.

Therefore you will have it never the sooner by visiting those that are sicke of it, nor escape ever a whit the longer by abstaining from it.

The Major is cleere; for if the cause come, the effect must needs follow.

For the prooffe of the Minor, I shall produce twelve signes of a Plague to come, which appeare some of them above a yeare, yea some of them above two yeares before it come. Signes of a Plague to come.

The first is Phenomena in the Aire, great meet-

meetings of superiour Planets, whereby not only the time, but also the place where the Pestilence will most rage, may be gathered, as this Autumnall Pestilence in London, 1645, was by Mr Booker in his Almanack, for that year, which was penned at Midsomer. 1644, also by Mr. William Lilly his *Anglican* peace or no peace, left at the Printers Decemb. 1644.

The learned in Astrology may satisfie themselves without me; also blazing stars and other strange meteors, and supernaturall lights and apparitions in the Aire.

2. The second is the changing of the seasons, hot weather out of its season, and cold out of its season; hot and dry weather a long time upon South winds, and many rains upon North-windes.

3. The third is when the small pox, and measles, yett not onely children, but men and women of perfect age, especially in the Spring, ravels has.

4. The fourth, is the windes holding along time in the south or west.

5. The fifth, is a dark and troubled Aire: long time, without either raine or cleer weather, or if after a long drought it rains without thunder.

6. The sixth, is when women conceived with child, do suffer abortion for every light and slight cause.

7. The seventh, is when in summer time after rains, abundance of frogs of diverse colours gather together.

8. The eighth, is a great number (more then ordinary)

dinary) of flies, spiders, and creeping things, are
scene in the Spring.

The ninth is death of four-footed beasts and
fishes.

The tenth is birds forsaking their nests, and
leaving their eggs there.

The eleventh is death of corn and grain.

The twelfth is a hot and moist temperature
of the year.

But say some, if the Plague be not infectious
what is the reason when it comes into a house,
sometimes all the house are sick of it, and some-
times dyt of it?

This might be sufficiently answered by a
retortive, If so be the Plague be infectious;
what's the reason; many times but one in a
house bath it, and all the rest, though perhaps
they kept a worse dyet, yet escape? any that
hath any judgement in Nativities, can give a
reason of it easily.

Well, be it infectious or not infectious, pre-
vented it may be, as may other demonstrations
of the Planets, if discretion be used, and there-
fore now to the purpose.

And in the first place, let such as would
avoyd this disease, avoyd the fear of it; for
fear changeth the blood into the nature of
the thing feared, the imagination ruling the
spirits naturall, as is manifest in women's con-
ceptions.

Secondly, let your body be kept soluble;
if it be not so naturally, take a scruple of
Pillule Rassi Pestilentiales, at night when you
go to bed.

Third-

9.

10.

11.

12.

Object.

Answ.

All disea-
ses come
by ill di-
rections;
therefore
not by in-
fections.
Else no
nativity
can safely
be verifi-
ed by ac-
cidents.
Preven-
tion.

1.

2.

3.

K 3

Third-

3.

Thirdly, if your body be full of blood, bleed so much as strength and age permit.

4.

Fewer times will
seize the
tumor.

Take a Spoonfull of Vinegar of Squills, three or four times a day, viz. at ten of the clocke; after dinner; at four in the afternoon; and after Supper.

5.

Take the quantity of a Hazle-nut of this Electuary invented by *Mitridates*, that renowned King of *Pontus*, and the first Author also of that Electuary that bears his name to this day [*Mitridate*] every morning, often also used by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth; of the vertues of which I have had large experience; it is thus made; Take of greene Rew, gathered in the hour of *Sol*, halfe a handfull, blew Figs six, and many Walnuts, with forty Juniper berries, and a little Bay-salt, beat into an Electuary.

6.

Let all passions and perturbations of mind be avoyded, together with all violent motions, for these inflame the blood, so also doth drinking much Wine.

7.

Let the house be kept cleane and pure, and alwayes a good fire in it.

8.

Let the diet be of good iuyce, quicke of digestion, and let him eat sharpe things with his meats, such as Vinegar, Verjuyce, Oranges, iuyce of Lemmons and Citrons, or Pomegranates, and let all fruits be avoyded, except such as are sowre.

9.

Let not the stomack be charged with excess either of meat or drink.

10.

In Summer-time let the blood be cooled with cool

cool beets, as Endive, Lettuce, Purslain, Succory, and let the drink be Whey, clarified with them.

Let him use the smells of Laudanum, Stryax, Calamita, Camphire, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, wood of Aloes, liquid Storax, &c.

Lastly, these things are preventionall being taken inwardly, and resist the Disease, *consideratis considerandis*, viz. Angelica rootes, Zedoary, Bole Armenicks, Terra Lemnia, Mithridate, Treacle, Tormentill, and Petasine roots, and Citron pills; with many other things too tedious to rehearse.

And thus much for preventions.

I come now to provision for it, when Prevention is too late.

And first of all that Provision may be timely, I begin with the signes of one infected, which are twelve.

The first is when the outward Members be cold, the inward Members being burning hot.

The second is heaviness, weariness, Sloth and indisposition of the whole body, and difficulty in breathing.

The third is paine and heaviness in the head.

The fourth is carefulnesse of the minde and sadness.

The fifth is a marvelous inclination to sleep, for the most part, for sometimes watching and saving vex them.

The sixth is a frowning eye.

The seventh is losse of Appetite.

Twelve
signes of
one infe-
sted.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

The

The eighth is inordinate thirst, and often vomiting.

The ninth is bitternesse and drinesse of the mouth.

The tenth is a pulse, swift, small and deepe.

The eleventh is Urine for the most part, turbidous, thicke and stinking, although I have seene the Urine of some that from the beginning of the disease, to the time of their dissolution differed nothing from the Urine of healthy men; and indeed the Prognostication in my opinion was the worse for I (as yet) never knew but two, whose Urine was so, and both were delivered by death, and not preserved by Physicks; and therefore considering that Urine is mercuriall, you must have an eye to the precedent and subsequent signes and signe.

The twelfth and most certaine signe of all is, if there appeare ringes behind the eares, under the Arme-holes, or in the groyn, without any manifest cause knowne, or if Carbuncles arise suddenly in any other member.

These when they arise shew nature is strong and able, because it thrusteth the venome forth in the beginning of the sickness, yea many times before the body perceives it selfe sicke.

These Carbuncles appearing, shew which of the vitals is most affected with the malignity; for if they appear about the eares, the braine is most annoyed, because that is the purging place

Prognostic.

place of the braine, *Scitis* you may choyse
If the rising appeare under the Armes, the
malady lyeth heaviest upon the heart; for that
is the purging place of the heart.

But if it appeare in the Groyne, the Liver
is most infected; for the Groyne is the purging
place thereof.

But if no rising at all appeare, is for-
shews weaknesse of nature; and is most dan-
gerous; for nature is weak, and not able to
expell the venome.

When those spots appeare that are called
Tokens, they shew the whole blood universally
is corrupted; but of these hereafter.

If you feele your selfe infected first
upon a full stomacke, take a vomit pre-
sently.

Cure.
Vomit.

Also in the beginning of the disease, let
him bleed on that side that the rising ap-
pears; if it appeare in the Neck, bleed him
in the *Cephalica* on that arme, viz. if it
be on the right, bleed him in the right
arm; if on the left side of the neck, on the left
arm.

Bleeding!

If the rising appear under the arm, bleed him
in the *Basilica* of the arm on that side the Car-
buncle appeare.

But if it appeare in the Groyne, brach the
vein in the Ankles of the same side.

If none at all appeare, consider which parts
are most grieved, with pains and itches; and
proceed in blood letting, according to the for-
mer rules.

Sweating also is a soveraigne remedy
which

Sweat.

which you may effect by some such medicines, as these, Mithridate, Venice Treacle, Maubius his great Antidote, his Bezoar Water, Serpentry roots, *Electuarium de Ovo*.

Julep.

Let his blood be cooled with this or the like Julep, and let him drinke no other drinke.

Take of Harts-horne and Ivory, of each ʒ. β. of the flowers of Violets, Burrage, Buglosse, Clove-gilly-flowers, Rosemary and Marigolds, of each ii. ʒ. of the rootes of Petasitis and Zedoary of each iii. ʒ. of the rootes of Scorzonera i. ʒ. boyle them all in a pottle of water to a quart, adding toward the end of the decoction of Saffron and Chocaneal, of each ten graines; straine it and adde to the decoction Syrup of Violets, clove-gilly-flowers, and Melissaphylla *Fernelii* of each an ounce, Oyle of Sulphur twelve drops, let him drinke a draught of it so often as he is dry.

Clyster.

If he be astringent, keepe his body soluble with Clysters.

Cordial.

Refresh and strengthen him with Cordials, such be *Confectio de Hyacintho*, *Confectio Alchermes*, *Electuarium de ovo*, *Species Cordialis temperate*, *Trochisci Gallie Moschate*, *Magisterium perlarum & Carrallarum*, *pulvis Gasconie Bezoar vitæ*, these or any of these considered.

Sleepe.

Provoke him to sleepe with *Discordium*, if he sleep not; but have a care of *Opistes* in the beginning of the disease.

If he vomit much (as some vomit up all they doe eat and drink) stay it with *Spiritus mentis*.

If swelling arise, consider first whether it be likely to breake; or not, that you may know; if it lie deepe in the flesh, and looke white, it is not likely to breake; you must then annoint it with Oyle of Lillies or Chamomell.

For risings.

If it rise to a head, lookered, and lie not deep, it will break; then take a young Pigeon, pull off the feathers from her tail, and hold her bare fundament to the swelling, and it will draw out the venome.

Some lay Venice Treacle to it, and with good successe; for Venice Treacle draweth the payson to it, and doth not cast it from it; as some Physitians ignorantly affirme; for proofe of which consider, that all hot things are of an Attractive quality; Treacle is hot, therefore Attractive. All purges draw the humour to them, and having gotten it together, nature casts it out; for Rhubarbe, that purgeth choler, is purely Cholericke it selfe, and therefore drawes its like; so Venice Treacle drawes the venemous humour to it selfe, and having gotten it into the tunicle of the stomacke, or other place far from the Vitals, nature will deale well enough with it.

Venice Treacle attractive.

Arg. 1.

Secondly, if the Attractive faculty be hot and dry, then must all hot and dry things be Attractive; But the Attractive faculty is hot and dry.

Arg. 2.

Thirdly, if the originall of all heate be

Arg. 3.

Arg. 3.

attractive, so are the Branches.

But the originall and roote of all heat is attractive, as the Sunne; so then are the Branches.

But enough (perhaps too much) of this.

Sometimes the swelling falls downe againe, and blacke, and that comes through cold taken, and is a desperate signe; for you must be very carefull of taking cold, in this disease.

But when it is too late to prevent, the remedy is presently to take a Pidgeon, and with a sharpe knife, cut her through the breast to the backe; break her open, and apply her (yet alive) to the place.

If this doe no good, apply a Cupping-glasse to the place; for though this remedy be desperate, yet I have knowne it save a mans life.

When the sore is broken, apply a Melilot plaister to it, and tent with *Linimentum Arcei*; and make no great haste to heale it up.

Tokens.

Lastly, if Tokens appeare, (which by most ignorant People is affirmed, and firmly believed to be an infallible signe of death; although I know two living at this time, and four or five more, since the writing of this in London, that were full of them, and yet recovered) first I will tell you what I know my selfe; a young man was let blood after he had the Tokens upon him, whereby part of the corrupted blood was let out, and the rest cooled, and he lived above a fortnight after

after, and then dyed; his Father denying
to let him have any Physick in all that time,
because he said he was marked for death;
whereas Cordials, and nourishing diet might
happily have preserved his life.

Another remedy for those that have tokens,
is something more desperate, which is this;
whilst naturall heat remaines, wrap him
up naked in a blanket wet in cold water;
and that will set him in a most violent
sweat, and purge out the corruption from
the blood.

Venitq; Salutifer Orbi.

NICH. CULPEPER.

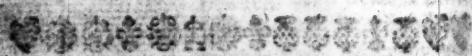
FINIS.



and then dyed: he was buried
in the church of St. Andrew, near
the altar, he was buried on the 21st
of March 1603, and a little after
his death, his wife, who was
dying, gave birth to a son,
who was named John, and was
born on the 1st of April 1603.
He was baptised on the 2nd of
April, and was named John,
after his father. He was
born in a small town, and
was the only son of his
father. He was a very
good scholar, and was
very well educated. He
was a very good man, and
was very well liked by
all who knew him. He was
a very good man, and was
very well liked by all who
knew him. He was a very
good man, and was very well
liked by all who knew him.

Female; Elizabeth
Nich. Carpenter.

FINIS



SYNOPSIS

Culpepers last Legacies.

Printed by T. C. ...
Ancl in ... 1656

Grubbers zur Jagd.

COMPOSITA:

Or, A

SYNOPSIS

OF

The chiefest Compositions in
use now with *Galenists*.

COLLECTED BY

NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in *PHYSICK*.

Meliora Spero.

LONDON,

Printed by T. C. for Nath. Brook at the
Angel in Cornhil, 1656.

COMPOSITOR

SYNOPSIS

The chief Compositions in
the new with

NICH. CHURCHILL
Student in

Melior's

Printed by T. W. Lane
Angel in

Having not long since drawne a
Synopsis of Simples, I intend
now to do the like by the most
usual compounds now in use, which if
serve for no other use, yet will it be
good preparative to other Studies of
greater consequence.

In this I shall observe this order.

Waters. _____ Chap. 1

Syrups. _____ Chap. 2

Wines. _____ 3

Oyles. _____ 4

Electuaries. _____ 5.

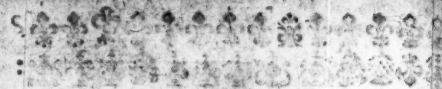
Conserves. _____ 6.

Salts. _____ 7.

Pills. _____ 8.

Troches. _____ 9.

This is the Method, now to the Matter,



Having not long since drawn a
Synopsis of single, I intend
now to do the like by the most
and compounds now in use, which it
is for no other use, yet will it be
good preparative to other studies of
natural consequence.

In this I shall observe this order.

- 1. Chapter 1. _____
- 2. Chapter 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____

is the Method, now to the Matter.



CHAP. I.

Of Waters.

Waters either { Alter.
 { Purge.

coole { Blood.
 { Choler.

By alte-
ring they

heat { Flegm.
 { Melancholy.

Cool the blood over-
heated, as Waters of

{ Lettice.
 { Purflane.
 { Water-lillies.
 { Violets.
 { Sorrel.
 { Succory.
 { Fumitory.
 { Endive.

A 3

Cool

Cools Chol-
ler in the

Head

Nightshade,
Lettice.
Water-Lillies,
Poppies.

Breast

Violets.
Poppies.
Coltsfoot,

Heart

Sorrel.
Quinces.
Water-Lillies.
Roses.
Violets.
Bark of walnuts.

Stomach.

Quinces.
Gourds.
Roses.
Violets.
Purflane.
Nightshade.
Sengreen,
Or
Housleek.

Cools

Liver

- Endive.
- Succory.
- Nightshade.
- Purflane.
- Water-Lillies.

Cools
Choller
in the

Reins
and
bladder

- Endive.
- Winter Cherries.
- Plantane
- Water-Lillies.
- Melons.
- Guords.
- Citruls.
- Strawberries.
- Sengreen.
- Grass.
- Black-Cherries.

Matrix

- Endive.
- Lettice.
- Water-Lillies.
- Purflane.
- Roses.

Endive.
 Succory.
 Nightshade.
 Portulac.
 Water-Lillie.
 Head
 Endive.
 Winter-Creeper.
 Plantain.
 Water-Lillie.
 Melon.
 Gourd.
 Cucumber.
 Brest
 Scabious.
 Bawm.
 Tobacco.
 Self-heal.
 Comfrey.
 Endive.
 Lettice.
 Water-Lillie.
 Stomach
 Portulac.
 Rotes.
 Heat

Betony, Sage.
 Margerome.
 Camomel.
 Fennel.
 Calaminth.
 Lillies of the
 Valley. Rose-
 mary-flowers.
 Primroses.
 Eyebright.
 Maidenhair.
 Bettony.
 Hylop.
 Horehound.
 Carduus. Orris.
 Scabious.
 Bawm.
 Tobacco.
 Self-heal.
 Comfrey.
 Wormwood.
 Mints. Fennel.
 Cinnamon. Mo-
 ther of Time.
 Marigolds.
 Heat

Heart { Cinnamon.
Bawm.
Rosemary.

Liver { Centaury the less.
Wormwood.
Origanum.
Agrimony.
Fennel.

Spleen { Birthwort.
Water-creffes.
Wormwood.
Calaminth.
Gentian.

Heat
Flegm
in the

Reins and
Bladder. { Rocket. Nettles.
Saxifrage. Rhad-
dish. Pellitory of
the wall. Cink-
foyl. Burnet.
Elicampane.

Matrix. { Mugwort. Savin.
Penyroyal.
Calaminth.
Lovage.

Heat

CHAP.

Head } Hops.
Fumitory.

Breast } Bawm.
Carduus.

Heat Me-
lancholly } Heart { Borrage.
in the { Buglosse.
{ Bawm.
{ Rosemary.

Liver { Cichory.
Fumitory.
Hops.
Asarabacca.

Spleen { Doddar.
Harts tongue.
Tamaris.
Thyme.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Syrups.

Concoct. vide pag. sequ.

Syrups	Choler	Roses. Violets. Peach-flow- ers. Cichory with Rhubarb.
	Purge	Briony. Hermoda- cils. Oximell. Julianizans. Oximell. Hellebora- tum.
	Mixt humors	Dyafercos. Diacnicu Syrups

Head { Water-Lillies.
Poppies.

Breft { Violets.
Jujubes.
Juice of Pom-
granates.

Syrups concocting Choler in the
Stomach { Vinegar.
Pomgranates.
Sour Grapes.
Roses.
Quinces.
Mirtles.

Heart { Sorrel.
Wood-Sorrel.
Juice of Oren-
ges.
Limmons and
Citrons.

Liver { Endive.
Succory.

Syrups

Syrups conco- cting Flegm. in the	Head	{ Betony. Stoechas:
		{ Hyfop. Horehound. Maidenhair:
	Breft.	{ Coltsfoot. Scabious. Betony. Liquorice.
	Heart	{ Bizantinus. Bawm.
		{ Wormwood. Mints.
	Stomach	{ Oxymel Simplex, com- pound and Scil- liticum.
	Liver	{ The opening roots. Agrimony.
	Matrix	{ Mugwort. Calamint.

Melanchol-
ly in the

Heart

Juyce of Apples.

Borrage and

Buglosse.

Citron pills.

Baum.

Liver
and
Spleen

Epithimum
Hops.
Fumitory.

CHAP. III.

Of Wines.

Wines

Concoct.

Purge.

Wines

Wines concock according to } Place.
 } Property.

Head

{ Betony.
 Sage.
 Rosemary.
 Fennel.
 Stœchus.
 Eye-bright.

Heart

{ Borage.
 Buglosse.
 Bawm.
 Hippocras.

According
 to place
 Wines heat
 the

Stomach

{ Wormwood.
 Black-cherries.
 Hippocras.

Liver and
 Spleen

{ Germander.
 Tamaris.

Reins and
 Bladder.

{ Winter cherries.
 Sage.

In

Quinces.

binde

Pears.

Roses.

In prope-
ty they

provoke
sweat

Guajacum

resist poy-
son

Zedoary.
Angelica.

Flegm.

Vinū scilliticū.
Acetū scilliticū.

Choler

Rhubarb.

Purge

Melan-
choly

Black Helle-
bore.

Water

Spurge.

Walworth.

CHAP. IV

Of Oyles.

Oyles are chiefly for an externall use, and
 so they alter according to { quality,
 { property.

In their quality they are { hot,
 { cold.

Stomach

{ Mint,
 { Wormwood,
 { Mastich,
 { Spicknard.

Oyles
 heating
 the

Liver

{ Bitter Almonds,
 { Wormwood,
 { Spikenard,
 { Mastich.

Spleen

{ Capers,
 { Spike.

Joynts

{ Spikenard,
 { Rue, Nuts,
 { Nutmegs.

B

Heat

Heat the
nerves as
oyle of

Pepper Mastich.
Euphorbium.
Elicampane.
Earth-worms.
Marjoram.
Costmary.
Lovage.

Stomach

{ Quinces.
Mirtles.
Roses.

Brest

{ Violets.
Water-Lillies.

Oyle cool-
ling the

Liver

{ Violets.
Water-Lillies.

Reins

{ Lettice.
Water-Lillies.

Womb

{ Quinces.
Water-Lillies.
Mirtles.
Gourds.

Oyle heating the
head are of

{ Rosemary.
Bettony.
Vervain.

Oyle

and Chirurgical Remedies.

by

Oyls cooling the head
are of } Fleabane.
 } Poppies.
 } Mandrakes.

Oyls altering in property.

Wormwood.
Mints.
Mastich.
Mirtles.
Bind }
Linsced.
Mollifie } Styra.

Loosen } Sweet Almonds.
 } Saller Oyl.

So they is } Dill.
 } Camomel.
Rarifie }
Bitter Almonds.
Digest } Nuts.
 } Rew.

Cleanse } Mirrh Tartar.
 } Wheat. Eggs.
 } Elder. Rhadishes.

B 2

In

Culpepers Physicall

		Mirr.
		Tobacco.
	Glutinate	Balsom.
		Maudlin.
		Mandragues.
	Provoke	Poppy.
	sleep	Henbane.
		Water Lillies.
In pro-		
perty	Break the	Citron seeds.
they	Stone	Scorpions.
		Cherry Kernels.
	Provok	Emmets.
	Lust	Filtick Nuts.
		Elder. Wall flowers.
		Chamomel, Dill,
	Ease pain	White Lillies.
		Bay, S. Johns wort.
		Populeon, Foxes.
		Dwarf, Elder.

Chap.

CHAP. V.

Of Electuaries.

Quality.

Hot.

Cold.

alter in

Electu-
aries
either

Property.

Chollar.

Flegm.

purge

Melancholy.

Mixt humors.

Electua-
ries hea-
ting the

Head

Brest

Heart

Confectio anacar-
dina.
Diamoschum.
Diambra.
Diacorum.
Diapeonias.
Pleres Arcoticon.
Theriaca diates.

Diairis.
Diapenidion.
Diahyssopum.
Diaprasium.
Diacalaminthum.

Arom. Rosatum.
Arom. Caryophyl.
Dianthon.
Diaxyloaloes.
Diamargariton.
El. de gemmis.
Lætificans Gal.
Conf. Alkerm.
Conf. Liberantis.
Pler. Arcoticon.

Electua-

Electua-
ries hea-
ting the

Stomach

Liver

Spleen

Matrix

Arom. Rosatum.
Diagalanga.
Dianysum.
Diacyminum.
Diacinramonũ.
Diagingiber.
Diaspoliticon.
Diatrion piperiõ
El. è baccis lauri
Rosata novella.

Dialacca.
Diacurcuma.
Diacalaminthes
Diacinnamonũ.

Diacapparis.
Diacostum.
Diacalaminthũ.
El. è scoriâ ferri.

Diambra.
Diacalaminthũ.
El. è gemmis.
El. ex Asla foeti-
(da.

B 4

Cool

Head Ciacodion.

Breast { Diapapaver.
Diatragacanthum frigidum, & resumptivum.

Coole
the

Heart { Diarrhodon. Abb.
Diatrion sanct.
Diamarg. frig.
Conf. de Hyacintho.

Liver { Triafan. alum.
Spleen {
Matrix {
Joynts { Diarrhodon. Ab.

Binde { Diacodion.
Micleta.
Tryphera minor.

In pro-
perty

Break the Stone { El. Regina.
Lilliontribon.
Decineribus.

and Chirurgicall Remedies.

Diaphyrion.
Diacorum.
Tryphera Saracem.

In pro-
perty

refist

poyson

El. de ovo.
Mithridate.
Treacle.
Antidotus.
Mathioli.
Athanasia.

with Senna.

Cassia

without.

Gently

Diacatholicon.

Diaprunum simplex.

El. lenitivum.

Purge

Strongly, see pag. seq.

In

El. è succo rosarum
 Cholera } Diaprunum
 Solutivum.

Benedict. Laxati-
 vum.
 Diaphœnicum.
 Indum Elect.

Purge <
 strong-
 ly. } Flegm { Diaturbith } Majus,
 Minus,
 Hiera picra simp.
 Hiert cum agar.
 Hiera Pachii.
 Hiera diacolo-
 cynth.

Confectio Hameeh
 Hieralogodium.

Melan-
 choly } Diacarthamum:
 Mixt hu-
 mours. } Diaturbith cum
 Rhubarb.

Confess

Rosemary flowers. Bettony.
Eyebright. Sage
flowers. Laven-
der flowers.
Marjorā. Peony.

Hyfop. Bawm.
Maidenhair.

Heart

Borage
Buglosse 2 flow-
Rosemary 3 ers.
Basil 2 gnif (ers
Clovegilliflow-

Wormwood.
Elicampane.
Mints.

Cetrach.
Fumitory.
Wormwood.
Fumitory.
Elder flowers

Elder flowers.

Con-

Womb } Marjoram Bawm.
Conserves } Rosemary flowers.

heating }
the } Joynts } Stoechas.
Rosemary flowers.

Head } Water. lillies.
Roses. Violets.

Breast Violets.

Heart } Sorrell.
Wood-sorrell.
Roses. Violets.

Conserves }
cooling } Stomach } Roses.
the } Violets.

Liver } Endive.
Succory.
Roses.
Violets.

Spleen }
Reines }
Womb }
Joynts }
Roses.
Violets.

CHAP. VII.

Of Salts.

Coughing { St. Johns wort.
Polypodium.

Urine { Camomell.
Wormwood.
Gentian.
Rastharrow.
Broom.
Beancods.

Salts
purge by

the Womb { Mugwort.
Bawm.
Chelondine.

Sweat Guajacum.

Salts ease pain as of { Mans
Stags } blood.
Goats

Cleanse

Mixture as Salt of { Urine.
Honey.
Vinegar.

CHAP. VIII.
Of Pills.

Blind, as Pills of Bdellium.

Opium.
Eafe pain, { Laudanum.
as Pills of { è Styraee.
è Cynoglossa.
Scribonii.

The Pills I
here treat
of, either

or Purge.

to ease paine of Stays blood.

Cleane

Pills

from the head	from the } Alarab. head } Arabica.
Cholera	from the } Rhubarb. liver. } Agrimony
Pills purge	from the } Cochiaz. head } Hiera cum Agarico. Alhandal.
Pills purge	from the } Agarick. breast } Hiera cum Agarico.
Pills purge	from the } Alephan- stomach } Maltich. Stomahci- Ruffi. cz.
Pills purge	from the } Hermoda- joynts. } Arthritica. Fœtida. Sagapenum Opopanax. Sarcocolla.

Purge

Pills

Melancholly from { Fumitory.
the Liver and { Indi.
Spleen. { Lapis Lazuli.

Pils
purge

Head

{ Sine quibus esse
Nolo.
Lucis Majores
Cochiaz.

Mixt
humors

Sto-
mach

{ Affaireth,
Turbith,
Imperiall,
Ruffi.

Liver

{ De tribus.
Alkekengi.

All
parts

{ Agregative:

Chap.

CHAP. XI.

Of Troches.

Alter, vid. pag. sequ.

Troches

Purge

Choller (Rubarb.

(rico:

De Aga-

Agaricus

Trochif-

catus. Al-

handal

de Scilla.

Quality.

Troches

alter ac-
cording to

Property.

In

In quality
they are

Hot as of

Lignum Aloes.
Saffron.
Crocus magm a.

Cold as of

Spodium:
Diasantalón.
Camphire.

Bind as

Earth of Lemnos.
Amber.
Barberies.
Spodium.
Coral.

In proper-
ty they

Soften as of Caphers.

Open

Biter Almonds.
Hepatici.
Wormwood.
Roses:

Bechici } Albi.
Nigri.

De Lacca.
Alkekengi.
Agrimony.

In

In proper- ty they	{ open	Aliptæ Moschatæ.
		Mirr. Anniseed.
	{ Clense as Cyphios.	Rhubarb.
		De Vipera.
{ Resist	{ poyson	Hamech.
		Hedisteroi.
		Gallia
		Muschata.
{ Ease	{ pain	Diarrhodon.
		Diaspermaton.
		Camphire.

G 2

APHO-

Alfred Mollat.
open with a small
R. 1000.

Gloucester and
D. 1000.

Hampton.
H. 1000.

Gloucester.
D. 1000.

Gloucester.
D. 1000.

Gloucester.
D. 1000.

Gloucester.
D. 1000.

APHORISMES:

Exceeding requisite for such
as intend the noble (though
too much abused) practise
of PHYSICK.

Containing the quality of Medicines.

COLLECTED BY
NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in PHYSICK.



LONDON,
Printed by T.C. for Nath. Brook at the
Angel in Cornhil, 1656.

APPROVED

Exceeding
be much
too much

For many

NICH. CURRIER
Gent.

Printed by
Angel



Aphorismes.

I.

ALL Medicines operate by a way, either manifest or hidden.

II.

We call that a manifest way, which is obvious to the senses (especially to the taste and feeling) but that a hidden way which is obvious to no sense.

III.

All medicines working by a manifest way, perform their office, by heat or cold, moistning or drying.

IV.

Neither is there any Simple so temperate, but one of the e doth in one measure or another prevail:

V.

Yet are those usually called [Temperate] Medicines which excel not in cold, moisture, heat or dryness to the first degree.

VI.

These being put in any medicine, alter not the quality of it.

C 4

These

VII.

These are used in such infirmities, in which there is no manifest distemper of the first qualities, viz. Heat, Cold, Driness, Moisture: as for example, in obstructions of the Bowels, for then we dare not give hot things for fear of a Feaver.

VIII.

Also in such Feavers where the effect is hot and dry, the Cause cold and moist, and so we may neither increase the Feaver, nor make the Flegm thick by cold.

IX.

Things contrary are taken away by their contraries, things like, are preserved by their like.

X.

The degrees of intemperature were observed, that to the part of the body afflicted, might be brought to its proper temper and no further for if a Pyritian should give a thing extremely cold in a disease but meanly hot, he might soon cure that, and bring a worse in its room.

XI.

Those things are said to be hot in the first degree, which do only cherish natural heat, or restore it being lost, and that without any hurt at all to the body, chilliness of the body, and pains coming by such distempers, are remedied this way.

These

XII.

These also are sometimes given not onely in cold, but also in hot afflictions.

XIII.

For it looseth and discuffeth thick humors, that are compacted together by its gentle heat, opening the pores and causeth sweating.

XIV.

Amongst these such are chiefly to be used, which are most friendly to our bodies, viz. suitable to our complexions.

XV.

Such are called Anodines, or easers of pain.

XVI.

Also take notice that such Medicines, whether Simple or Compound, that are hot and moist, cannot excel their due moderation of heat.

XVII.

Such also take away Wearinesse, open the Pores, and consume the superfluous Vapors in Feavers,

XVIII.

Yet may a foolish use of these bring inconveniences, even to the consumption of the vital spirits, as happens many times in Inflammations of the bowels, &c.

This

XIX.

This usually happens by applying such a medicine as is not appropriated to that part of the body it is applyed to, puta the applying a Cephalick medicine to the bowels.

XX.

Hot in the
second
degree.

Such things are said to be hot in the second degree, whose heat is greater than the natural heat of our bodies, besides their heat offends the palat.

XXI.

Their use is for such whose stomach is offended by Flegm, to heat and dry them.

XXII.

They open Obstructions, and the pores of the Skin, not gently, and by perswasion, or fair words, as it were, but by threatning.

XXIII.

Their common use is, to cut and discusse tough thick viscous humours.

XXIV.

In the
third de-
gree.

Such as are hot in the third degree, work the same effects more violently, for they open Obstructions by violence and fine force;

XXV.

The heat of these are so great, that many times they stir up Feavers.

Their

XXVI.

Their use is, to divide stubborn and compounded humors, and provoke sweat, whence it comes to passe, that most of them resist poyson.

XXVII.

Lastly, those obtain the fourth and last degree of heat, which burn and raise blisters on the body being outwardly applyed. In the fourth degree.

XXVIII.

I am of opinion, that these ought not to be taken inwardly, but with great discretion, and in urgent necessities.

XXIX.

It is in vain to urge the common taking of Onions, Garlick, &c. against this a man may (if he please) so accustom his body to poison, that for present it may not poyson him, though for present it brings his body into great inconveniences, and make way for future diseases.

XXX.

Also Physicians have allotted to cold medicines, four degrees of coldness. Medicines cold in the first degree.

XXXI.

Amongst which those obtain the first degree, which are but lightly and gently cold.

XXXII.

Yet because we live and are cherished by heat, Not per se, although per accidens.
no cold thing is properly friendly to our natures.
Their

XXXIII.

Their use is not only to cool the heat of diet, and bring it to a grateful temper, but also to repress the unbridled heat of the body, as in internal inflammations, feavers, &c.

XXXIV.

In such occasions let such as are cold in the first degree, be administered to children, and such as have weak natures, as also such whose bodies are little disordered with heat.

XXXV.

Cold in the second degree. Such bodies as are stronger, or whose livers are hotter, may use such things as are cold in the second degree.

XXXVI.

In the third. If the body be very strong, the stomach and liver very hot, such with due consideration may use medicines cold in the third degree.

XXXVII.

In the fourth. Such as are cold in the fourth degree are not inwardly to be taken, without diligent correction and urgent necessity.

XXXVIII.

Outwardly they are used to take away inflammations, which if they be not great things, lesse cold will serve the turn.

XXXIX.

Every remedy ought to be proportioned according to the just quality of the disease.

Some

XL.

Sometimes the spirits of men are troubled by heat, and in such diseases immoderate watching follows, neither is there any other way left to help such but cooling Medicines.

XLI.

Cold naturally stops the pores, congeals the humours, stops sweat, staies motion, and by this means it sometimes so stops the passage of the spirits, that it consumes the strength both of the heart and bowels.

XLII.

When you read this, you will see then what care, wisdom, skill, and diligence is requisite to a Physician.

XLIII.

The greatest use of things extremely cold is to ease pains when neither emollients, lenitives nor anodines will do it.

XLIV.

For things cold in the fourth degree stupifie the senses, thereby allaying that pain which might else produce a fever, and the fever death, before the disease or malady afflicting can be cured in a rational way.

XLV.

I have now done with the active qualities, viz. heat and cold; and come to the passive, viz. dryness and moisture.

No

XLVI.

Of Medi-
cines
moistening.

No moist medicines can arrive so high as the fourth degree.

XLVII.

For seeing all things either heat or cool, things hot are drying, things cold congeal, both are enemies to moisture.

XLVIII.

Yet have moist things their operation also, for they are lenitive and make slippery.

XLIX.

In the
first de-
gree.

Things moist in the first degree mitigate coughs, and help the roughness of the windpipe.

L.

In the se-
cond.

Such as are moist in the second degree weaken natural strength.

LI.

They loosen the belly, and make the blood and spirits thick, and by consequence the wit dull.

LII.

In the
third.

But if they exceed this degree, they cause the humors to putrify, and make the body unfit for any action, open a gate of dropsies, lethargies, and other diseases of like nature.

LIII.

Of drying
medicines

Medicines which are drying have a contrary operation to these.

They

LIV

They consume humors, stop fluxes, and make the parts of the body relations, and strengthen the actions of nature.

LIX

Yet although drying medicines strengthen nature, by consuming the offending humidity; yet by unskilful use, they prove many times destructive.

LVI.

There is humidity required to cherish the spirits, which if it be consumed, they cannot perform their action, of which if they fail, they also consume natural strength.

LVII.

This is done by unwise, or unskilful administering things dry in the second degree.

In the second degree.

LVIII.

Things dry in the third degree are subject to spoil the nourishment, & bring consumptions.

In the third.

LIX.

Thence we may gather, that want of moisture to digest ones meat, causeth consumptions

LX.

Besides this, there is a humidity in the body called Radical moisture, which being taken away, man must needs perish; and this is consumed by things dry in the fourth degree.

This

LXI.

This although it come but as an effect of heat, yet it doth it by drying properly, and not by heating.

LXII.

And this shall suffice briefly to have spoken of the qualities of Physick, as it is hot, cold, dry, or moist.

Select

SELECT
APHORISMES:

Concerning the operation of
Medicines according to
place in the Body of
fraile Man.

COLLECTED BY
NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in *PHYSICK* and
ASTROLOGIE.



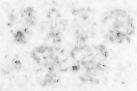
LONDON,
Printed by T.C. for Nath. Brook at the
Angel in Cornhill, 1656.

SELECT

APHORISMS

Concerning the operation of
Medicines according to
place in the Body of
Mankind

COLLECTED BY
NICH. CAULFIELD, Gent.
Student in PHYSIC and
ASTROLOGY



LONDON,
Printed by T. C. for H. B. at the
Angel in Cornhill, 1696.



I Shall bluntly set about the business,
and yet not so rudely neither, but I
shall observe order, and divide the
whole businessse into these Chapters.

Of Cephalicks. _____ Cap. 1.

Of Pectorals. _____ 2.

Of Cordials. _____ 3.

Of Stomachicals. _____ 4.

Of Hepaticals. _____ 5.

Of Splenicals. _____ 6.

Of Renals and Vesficals. _____ 7.

Of Histhericals. _____ 8.

Of Arthriticals. _____ 9.

Of Purges. _____ 10.

This I intend shall be the order.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON
IN TWO VOLUMES
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CHAP. I.
Of Cephalicks.
Part. I.

I.

IN treating of Cephalicks, I must be forced
to make some distinction.

II.

That is properly called the head, which is what the
between the top of the crown, and the *vertebra* head is.
of the neck.

III.

Such Medicaments as are accommodated What Ce-
phalicks
are.
to diseases of the brain, are properly called Ce-
phalicks, and shall be the basis of our discourse
in this first part. The other take denomination
from the parts they are appropriated to; of
which more anon.

IV.

Of Cephalicks, some are hot, some cold,
whereby they remedy the affects of the brain
by a manifest way.

D₃

For

The brain
is tempe-
rate.

V.

For the Brain, seeing it is the seat of Reason,
the rise of the Senses, the original of the Nerves,
is by its own nature temperate.

Its affi-

Therefore it is sooner afflicted than any other
part of the body; for if it be but a little too hot,
Sense and Reason is sodainly and inordinarely
moved; if but a little too cold, they languish
and are stupified.

VII.

So then it appears that the brain of man is
most subject to infirmities.

VIII.

Besides, this is peculiar to the Brain, that it
is delighted or offended with smells, sounds,
and colours, which the other parts of the body
want.

IX.

The Womb also doth somewhat partake of
this property; for it manifestly flies from sin-
king things and embraceth sweets, but of this
more in its proper place.

X.

Smells,
Musique,
Sights, are
cephali-
cal.

Those things therefore may be accounted
Cephalicks, which refresh the brain by sweet
scent, pleasing harmony, or delightful sights.

And

X I.

And yet the Physicians account only smells of these to be cephalick; I suppose because they affect the Brain by a more imbred quality; the other two are objects more properly of the judgement, viz. by Harmony and Aspect.

X II.

(Hence it is clear that the sense of Smelling is more terrene then that either of Seeing or Hearing.)

X I I I.

Or it may be, because they think Musick or pleasant Sights are not Medicines; but the vulgar proverb might have taught them otherwise

Musica mentis Medicina maste.

Musick was held of old, a Physick kinde For a dejected melancholy Minde.

X I V.

Also Cephalicks may be known from the effects of the Brain themselves.

How Cephalicks may be known.

X V.

Therefore because the Brain is usually offended with Flegm, therefore those things may be accounted Cephalicks, which (besides a * hidden faculty whereby they strengthen the brain) warm, cleanse, cut and dry.

* Astrologic may reveal this hidden

D 4

Be mystery.

XVI.

Besides, if you consider the situation of the Brain, viz. in the superior part of all the body, you may conceive it very apt to receive hot vapours.

XVII.

These afflict men with Watchings and Head-ach, these must be restrained by cooling Cephalicks.

XVIII.

Only I would have this general Maxime observed, that Opiates, and other soporiferous Medicines, universally do the Brain more harm than good.

XIX.

Such Medicines as purge the Head I shall omit to treat of here, even untill I come to the last Chapter, which treats of Purges.

XX.

Besides, such Medicines as dry, heat, cool, or purge the head, there are certain other Medicines familiar to the Brain, which may be called proper helps, the former being but accidental.

XXI.

These work (say Physicians) by a hidden quality, and no reason can be given for their operation.

XXII.

These by a peculiar instinct, or providence, defend the Brain against particular diseases, one against

against one disease, another against another,
by a certain Harmony with the Brain, and by a
certain Antipathy they have against those Di-
seases, they fortifie and defend the Brain against
them.

XXXIII.

You see hence what ignorant Physicians those
of our times are, who being ignorant of Astro-
logie, cannot give a reason of the Physick they
prescribe; a Parrot may be taught to be as learn-
ed in prescriptions.

The igno-
rance of
Physici-
ans.

XXXIV.

I trust I shall shortly have a ready treatise cal-
led *Cephalica Simplicia*, which will furnish you
with Simples appropriated to every disease in
the head, and give you the reasons of them too.

XXXV.

Seeing then the operations of Cephalicks are
divers, the time of using them cannot be one
and the same.

The time
of using.

XXXVI.

If the Brain be afflicted, it cannot be strength-
ned, except it be first purged.

XXXVII.

If it be purged, it must be purged with Ce-
phalicks.

XXXVIII.

Neither can it be purged with Cephalicks,
before the whole body be evacuated; for other-
wise

which will soon be filled with vapours.

XXIX.
Cool Cephalicks (they say) are dangerous
near the Cruris.

XXX.

Lastly, the manner of the Cephalicks is vari-
ous according to the variety of the disease, the
time of its standing, its symptoms, and the
season of the year.

Part. II.

XXXI.

Under the name of the Head, as I told you
before, are the external parts contained, viz.
the eyes, ears, nose, &c. these shall occupy the
second part of this Chapter.

XXXII.

Of the external senses, the Sight is the chief;
the Organ of which are the Eyes.

XXXIII.

Medicines appropriated to the Eyes, are of
two sorts, such as are appropriated to the visive
spirit, and such as are appropriated to the Eyes
themselves.

XXXIV.

There ought to be that constitution of the
spirits, that they may not be too thick nor too
thin.

For

XXXV.

For many times it happens that the subtiltie
of the spirits dulls the sight.

XXXVI.

The best Medicines for the eyes perform their
office (as Physicians say) by a hidden quality.

XXXVII.

Usually things are said to help, that have
affinity with the things helped; yet such strange
things are in the Universal providence, that
they may even seem miraculous; I will instance
in one.

XXXVIII.

A Goats Liver applyed to the Eyes, makes a
man see very well in the night, and the reason
is, because Goats see as well by night as by day.

XXXIX.

But what affinity is between these two, seeing
they having neither the same substance, nor the
same temperature? viz. the Goats Liver with
the Eyes. This then is strange.

XL.

It is most certain, and *Wicker* confesseth it,
that Man hath learned many things of the
Beasts, which the acutenesse of his reason could
never reach to, nor experience teach him.

To

XLI.

To quote what Simples are appropriated to the Eyes, is not my scope here, but to shew how to use them.

XLII.

As for the constitution of the Eyes, seeing they are most exact in sense, so they will not lightly bear the least inconvenience; therefore every thing is not proper for the eyes, which sharpen the sight by attenuating.

XLIII.

But even in external things you must have a special care that they be not too hot, nor too sharp, nor hurt by hardness, biting nor viscosity

XLIV.

Oyl in it self is offensive to the Eyes, and Oynments because they have Oyl in them.

LV.

The roughness of the Powders every one knows offends.

XLVI.

Yet this must be taken in by the way, that it is one thing to strengthen the Eyes, and another thing to take away the matter that offends them.

XLVII.

Nose and Mouth.

Also to the Nose and Mouth, have a care you apply not stinking things to diseases of the nose, or things of ingrateful taste to those of the mouth.

Things

XLVIII.

Things ingrateful in taste, spoyle not only the Palat, but subvert the Stomach, seeing the unicle of the mouth and Stomach is the same. Things ingrateful to the Nose, hurt the Brain as much.

XLIX.

But seeing Mouth and Nose are the wayes to purge the Brain, I shall let them alone till I am to speak of purging.

L.

The Eare, because they are alwayes open, are most subject to be infected with cold.

LI.

And because they are very dry in substance, they require Medicines which vehemently dry.

LII.

Cold and vehement heat are inimical to the Teeth, but they are soonest hurt with sharp, soure, and austere things.

LIII.

The reason is, because they are neither covered with flesh nor skin, by which they might be defended from such injuries.

LIV.

Things cleansing and binding are helpful to the Teeth, because every light occasion pe-

sters

fiers them with Defections, and for this reason
the use of sweet and fat things rots them.

CHAP. II.

Of Pectorals.

I.

Medicines appropriated to the Breast and
Lungs are not of one and the same kind,
for some regard the parts themselves afflicted,
others the matter afflicting.

II.

For instance, sometimes the Lungs are ulcer-
ated, and then we use such things as are glut-
tative and binding: yet are binding things na-
turally most adverse to the Breast and Lungs,
both because they hinder respiration, and be-
cause they hinder the breast from cleansing it
self.

III.

The Breast requires naturally Lenitives, both
for the freer breathing, and removing those
things which stick to it.

IV.

The Lungs are very obnoxious to dissolutions
from

from the head; therefore those especially are called Pectorals, which cause easy spitting.

VX.

But the manner of provoking spitting, is not always the same and the same.

VI.

Sometimes the matter is so thin, that it slips away, and cannot be expelled by the motion of the breast. Sometimes so thick that it cannot be cast out by the straight arteries of the Lungs.

VII.

These then are genuine Principles, to make thick what is thin, and cut what is thick, that they may the more easily be spit out.

VIII.

Of thickning Pectorals, some are moist, which are appropriated to humors both hot and cold, others more thickment cold, to bridle the fatness of the stringiness of the lungs.

IX.

Amongst Pectorals, it were worth the while to speak a word or two to things appropriated to Pthilicks.

X.

There are three things requisite to such a Cure.

1. To cut and bring away the concretion blood.

2. To

2. To cherish and strengthen the Lungs.
3. To conglutinate the wound.

XI.

And this is one reason that makes Phthisicks so difficult to cure, because so much the more any thing cutteth and cleanseth, so much the more it hinders conglutination.

XII.

Therefore special regard must be had of the time, that the cleansing things be given at beginning, and glutinative at the latter end.

XIII.

Thus you see what things are accidentally Pectoral, viz. such as are Emollient, or cut tough viscons flegm, or make thick thin dissolutions, or qualifie sharp humors, or ease the roughness of the Artery.

XIV.

Such are natural Pectorals, whose Genuine property is to strengthen the Breast and Lungs.

CHAP.

CHAP. III. Of Cordials.

I.

AS the Brain is the seat of the Senses, so is the Heart of the Affections, it is also the fountain of Life, and the original of heat.

II.

Its properties are two.

1. To give life to the Body by its heat.

2. To give vigour to the Will by its affections.

III.

Such things as cheer the mind, strengthen the heart it self, or refresh the spirits, are called Cordials.

IV.

Yet are not the Cordials of one and the same nature, for whereas the heart is variously troubled, either with anger, or love, or fear, or hatred, or sadness, or other affections, it is refreshed either by temperating or taking away the same.

V.

But although such things as cause Love, or mitigate Anger, or take away Fear or Sadness, they may properly be called Cordials, yet belong

E

they

they not to my scope at this time, if my secrets
in nature will not yet furnish you with them,
you may in time have those that may.

VI.

The truth is, these are afflictions of the Minde,
(or that which I hold to be the Soule) and there-
fore are of a higher nature than this Treatise
aimes at.

VII.

For I hold Man to consist of three parts; a
Spirit which goes to God that gave it, a Soule,
[Ψυχῆ] and a body which is terrene, and must
return to the earth from whence it came.

VIII.

My scope is here to speak of those things
which properly afflict the heart.

IX.

The heart is afflicted by too much heat, by
poysons, by filthy vapours.

X.

Against these the heart is assisted in a three-
fold manner, viz. by cooling the heat of
Feavers, resisting Poyson, and strengthening
the heart by a peculiar property.

XI.

Yet whatsoever cools is not a Cordial, for
Lead is as cool as Pearle, yet is not a Cordial as
Pearle are.

Nei-

Neither whatsoever resists Poyson is Cordial, but onely such as succor the the heart oppressed by it.

XIII.

Such things as resist Poyson are called Alexiteria and Alexipharmica.

XIV.

Neither do they all operate after one and the same manner; for some strengthen the heart against poyson in general, others by a certain Antipathy, are opposed to one particular kinde of poyson.

XV.

Such things as strengthen the heart, do it either by planetary Influence, which Doctors call a hidden way, because it is hidden from such, who instead of viewing the wonders of God in the Creation, are filling their pockets with his dunghill.

XVI.

Or else they do it by similitude of substance.

XVII.

Or else by a forcible drawing away of what offends it.

XVIII.

And indeed all Cordials may be called by the name of Alexiteria, or antidotes, or counterpoysons, because they strengthen the heart, which is the nature of poysons to assault, however it

seemed otherwise to Physicians.

XIX.

So then as Smells refresh the Animal Spirits, Aromatics the natural : so such things as keep melancholy vapours from the heart, refresh the vital spirit of Man.

CHAP. IV. Of Stomachicals.

I.

Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle, are called Stomachicals, although the Stomach be not the Ventricle, but the Orifice of it, or the inferiour part of the throat, which you will.

II.

The Ventricle is afflicted with three kinds of Maladies.

1. Appetite lost.
2. Concoction weakened.
3. The retentive faculty viciated.

III.

Those things which provoke appetite, are usually of a grateful sharpness.

To Pro-
voke ap-
petite.

These

IV.

These by the Latines are called *Orethica*, after the Greek name.

V.

But although appetite be hindred by divers causes, as the Stomach repleated by Cholar, or putrefied humours, &c. yet those things, which purge these, are not properly called *Orethicks*, but onely such things as by sharpnesse contract the Stomach, and by a grateful taste delight it.

VI.

Those things further concoction, which either Concoct-cherish the Ventricle by convenient heat, or Aro-on-matical faculty, or strengthen it by Astrall propriety.

VII.

Of which latter, take this one, the internal Skin of the * Ventricle of a Hen, helpeth concoction exceedingly, nothing like it, and thereby resisteth all diseases proceeding from want of digestion, which are as Atomes in the Sun. * Vig. Hen Gizzard.

VIII.

The retentive faculty being viciated, causeth Retention, belching, vomiting and fluxes.

IX.

These are corrected by astringent Medicines, and yet some astringent Medicines are very adverse to the Stomach, therefore use onely such as are stomachical.

X.

The way of use. Oresticks ought not to be given to a soul Stomach.

XI.

Such things as help Concoction, the Greeks call *πικρά*, and they ought to be given before meat

XII.

The reasons are,

1. Because heat is to be stirred up in the inferior, not in the superior part of the Ventricle.
2. Because the Ventricle ought to be made warm before it receive the food.

XIII.

The manner of administration of such things as bind the Ventricle, is to be regulated according to the end of giving them.

XIV.

Against vomiting give them after repast, against fluxes before.

XV.

For being given after, they drive the nourishment downwards, and are more subject to cause a flux than to stop it.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Hepaticals.

I.

Hepaticks may be divided into these three divisions:

1. Such as delight the Liver.
2. Such as adde strength to it.
3. Such as take away its vices.

II.

Taste and Appetite are sent before, and committed to the Tongue and Stomach, for the digestion of food, by which both the quality and quantity is judged.

III.

The Meseraick veines also have their office to draw convenient nourishment.

IV.

Such things then are delightfull to the Liver which are delightfull to these.

V.

I put all these together, because many times taste and Appetite affect that which the Meseraick veines dislike, and that's the reason many times men affect those meats which agree not with

VI.

Also the Liver is delighted with some Medicines as well as nourishments.

VII.

For all such things as are sweet, the Liver, greedily draws to it.

VIII.

Such things as strengthen the Liver, do gently binde.

IX.

For concoction requires adstriction, to keep together both the heat and the humour to be concocted, lest it be dispersed.

X.

Yet the Liver needs not so great adstrictions as the Stomach, because the passages of the Ventricle are more open, and large, but the veins of the Liver, by which it either draws the chyle, or distributes the blood to the rest of the body, therefore the adstriction must not be great, lest it obstruct the Liver, or hinder the distribution of the blood.

XI.

Amongst all the rest of the entrails, the Liver is most subject to obstructions.

XII.

Therefore such Medicines as hinder Obstructions, or help them being made, are appropriated to

to the Liver. and they are such, which cut and attenuate without vehement heat, such as have both a cleansing and a binding quality.

XIII.

Inflammations commonly follow obstructions, and they require cooling things, yet will not any cool thing serve the turn, but such as are hepatical.

XIV.

Take heed in the use of cool things, that you extinguish not the faculty of concoction, or so cool the Diaphragma, which lies very neer, that you hinder respiration.

CHAP. VI.
Of Splenicals.

I.

Three excrements are especially beheld in the breeding of blood, a watry humor, choler, and melancholy.

II.

The proper seat of Choler is the Gall, the watry humor goes to the Reins, the thicker part of the blood, the Spleen challengeth to its self.
This

III.

This is either adust by too violent heat, and then it is called *Atra Bilis*, or thick and terrene of it self, and that is properly called Melancholy.

IV.

From hence now is the force and nature of Splenical Medicines found out.

V.

*hard-
ness.

For *Atra Bilis*, often produceth Madnesse, and pure Melancholy *Schirrhus, and viciates the concoction of the blood, whence followes Drop-
sies, and also breeds obstructions.

VI.

Splenicals therefore are of two sorts, some appropriated to *Atra Bilis*, some to Melancholy; for of purging I shall write nothing here, but leave that to the last Chapter.

VII.

Atra Bilis, is tempered by cooling and moist-
ning, yet is it not so hot that it should need things extremely cold.

VIII.

Such are those, which wee wrot of amongst the Cordials, that cause mirth, by keeping melancholy vapours from the heart.

Mc-

IX.

Melancholy humour is removed by cutting and opening Medicines, which differ from Hepaticks, because they want adstringency; for the spleen, seeing it wants concoction, needs no adstringency.

X.

Moreover the Spleen is not onely obstructed by melancholy humors, but also made hard.

XI.

The cure of this is wrought by Emollients, which must not be given inwardly, lest they hinder the concoction of the Ventricle, but applied outwardly.

CHAP. VII.

Of Renalls and Vessicalls.

I.

THAT the watry humour may be separated from the blood, nature hath added the Reins to the rest of the bowels.

II.

Because a man should do something else besides continually pisse, the Blader was added to containe the Urine.

Both

III.

Both of these are easily corrupted by the vice of the Urine.

IV.

The Urine is stopped by stones or Inflammations, or gross humours, therefore Medicines appropriated to the Reins and Bladder (which are called Nephritica and Cystica) are to be distinguished into three parts.

1. Some cool.
2. Some cut grosse humours.
3. Others break the Stone.

V.

The constitution of the Reines and Bladder is such, that binding things are extream dangerous to them, because they stop the Urine.

VI.

Those Medicines are then proper to the Reins and Bladder, which are lenitive, out and extenuate without violent heat.

VII.

Onely take this caution, that seeing the Bladder is farther from the Centre of the Body than the Reines, it requires stronger Medicines, lest their strength be consumed before they come at the grieved place.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Hystericals.

I.

Touching provoking and stopping the terms shall be spoken hereafter in another Treatise.

II.

The Womb thus resembles the Brain and Ventricle, that it manifestly draws to Cephalicks and Aromaticks, and flies from their contraries.

III.

For this is confirmed by daily experience, that in the fits of the Mother, which is the Womb turned upwards, stinking things applied to the Nose, and sweet things to the Matrix, reduce it, but sweet things applied to the Nose, and stinking things to the Matrix produce it.

IV.

In fallings out of the Womb we use the contrary.

V.

This made some Sots ascribe the sense of smelling to the Womb, whereas indeed and in truth, that such things please the Brain and nervous parts, is not because of their smelling, but because

because they are friendly to it, by their own substance.

VI.

The stomach is offended with stinking things, and a man that hath no smell will vomit them up again; why; because they are obnoxious to it.

VII.

So also the Womb is offended with stinking things, not because it smells them, but because they are adverse to its nature.

VIII.

For Smells are the judges of Medicines, by which nature teacheth what is fit and convenient for it selfe.

IX.

So then those Medicines are hysterical, which by binding stop the tearmes, or by inciding provoke them, (of which more hereafter) or such as are grateful to the Womb, which are known by a sweet or aromatical savour.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Arthriticals.

I.

THe Joynts are most infested with capital diseases, and therefore cured with Cephalick Medicines.

II.

The reason is soon given, which is, because they are of a nervous pualiry.

III.

Those things are appropriated to the Joynts, which have a drying and heating qualxy, with a certain light adstriction:

IV.

Besides such things as are appropriated to the Joynts, by a peculiar appropriation, or astrall influence, of which Knot grasse is one, and therefore by some called Joyntwort.

V.

Yet take notice of this, that because the joynts are more remote from the Centre, they require stronger Medicines than the brain doth.

As

VI.

As to what belongeth to paines in the joynts, this is the manner of proceeding.

VII.

Pain is either taken away, or asswaged, but its true ture is by taking away what causeth it:

VIII.

Yet sometimes so great is its fury, that we must give Anodines, before we can meddle with the cause; and that especially when it causeth heat, influxion of blood or inflammations.

IX.

Besides, the Medicines which take away the cause of pain are very hot, and therefore to be forbore in such cases.

X.

Also the manner of easing pains, is twofold, for if you regard the pain it self, use Anodines, if the heat, use Refrigeratives.

XI.

Also take notice of thus much, that flegm compacted in the joynts, when it is teased a little, causeth pain and influxion.

XII.

Such Medicines as take away the cause of such pain, are strong cutters and drawers, which

which neither agree with Choler nor blood.

LXXII.

When you perceive that there is attraction and discussion enough made, so that the pain is ceased, and the cause of it taken away, use ad-
strictions to strengthen the joynts, that they
may not easily excite more defluxions.

CHAP. X.

Of Purges.

This last Chapter I shall divide into these
parts.

Of purging Medicines.

1.

Of their Election.

2.

Correction.

3.

Of the time

of purging.

4.

Manner

5.

F

Part

Part I.

Of Purging Medicines.

Physicians (for want of other things to trouble their heads) make a great business whether Purges work by a hidden or manifest quality, whereas the Heavens teach me a better lesson.

These two questions are to be answered.

1. What humour is to be evacuated,
2. What medicine to do it by.

I II.

For as the same peccant humor is not in all, neither doth the same medicine agree with all.

I V.

Then you must consider by what way to bring it forth; for all humors are not brought forth by one and the same way; for some are brought out by lenitive, some by cleming, some by sweating, of which more in another treatise.

V.

Our scope is here to speak of such as draw and cast out humors from the remote parts of the body.

The

VI.

The Ancients thought all Purges to be hot, but the Moderns have found out by experience that some are cold.

VII.

But this is certain, all Purges have a certain gravity in them, which is inimical to the Ventricle and Bowels, and this conduceth much to their purging property, for it makes nature hasten expulsion.

VIII.

But what should be the reason of their attractive quality Physicians know not, and then they run into the old Bush, *They do it by a bidden property.* The Sots being not able to see that every like draws its like.

IX.

The Differences of Purges are various, for some are addicted to Flegm, some to Choler, others to Melancholy, and some to watry humors, and they are all of the same nature with those humors they purge.

X.

Some purge gently, some violently, because some are more inimical to nature than others.

Part II.

Of the choice of Purges.

I.

THe skill of a Physician is to appropriate the purging medicine to the humor offending.

II.

Above all things in purges, have a care of trying quaint experiences; it had once almost cost me my life in doing it upon mine own body.

III.

The humors to be purged I told you were Flegm, Water, Choler, and Melancholy.

IV.

Such Medicines as are cutting, are convenient for thick and grosse humours, as Flegm and Melancholy; but Lenitive will serve for Choler and Water, because they are fluent and fit to be purged out.

V.

Therefore such things as purge Choler, add cutting things to them, and they purge Melancholy; such as purge Flegm, take away the cutting things, and they purge water.

There

VI.

There are besides, things which properly purge water, called Hydragoga, which violently call Water from remote places, being of an exceeding hot penetrating quality, and dangerous, if not regulated by an able brain:

VII.

Medicines of a binding quality, are deadly enemies to flegm and melancholy, because they congeal the gross humors; but very apt for choler and putrified flegm, for they often cause fluxes.

VIII.

Also the colour will in part shew the operation of the Medicine, as Yellow purgeth Choler, black Melancholy, white Flegm: Whitens Rhubarb, black Hellebore, and Agarick.

IX.

And whereas some medicines work violently, others gently, if the humors be tough and remote, use such as are violent, else not.

X.

Yet such as work with too much speed, are fit neither for viscous or remote humors.

XI.

Lastly, some purges work by Stool, others by Vomit.

F 3

Vomits

XII.

Vomits are appropriated to crudities in the Stomach, yet they weaken the Stomach, Brest, and Lungs, and spoyl the Eyes.

Part III.

Of the Correction of Purges.

MAny things in Purges want correction, some of them are known before the Purges given, and some after.

II.

All Purges almost are inimical to nature, correct that with such things as strengthen the Stomach and heart.

III.

Lenitive purges breed wind, correct them with such things as expell winde.

IV.

Yea even Purges which are not windy of themselves, yet by their heat they stir up the wind that is in the body, (of which number Senna is one) therefore correct them.

Such

V.

Such as by their sharpnesse corrode the Bowels, correct them, not with astringents, but such things as lenifie and make thick, or with Gum Tragacanth is notable.

VI.

For astringent things detain them long in the body, and doth mischief that way.

VII.

The vices of Purges is known afterwards by their working too fast, or too slowly.

VIII.

If hot broaths will not perform the latter, a Clyster will.

IX.

The former is done by such things as bind and strengthen.

Part IV.

Of the time of Purging.

I.

If the humour be tough and viscous, prepare them first by cutting Syrups.

F 4

Yet

II.

Yet do this with wisdom too, least the peccant humour be thrust into the veins, and procure a Feaver.

If the Purge be strong, empty the Bowels first with a Clister.

Let the purge be given two or three hours before meat, neither let any sweet thing be given after it, lest it convert it into aliment.

Part V.

Of the manner of Purging.

Medicines made up in a dry form, are best to purge remote places of the body; and the reason is, because they stay longest in the body.

For the contraries give liquids: wether you boyle them or not, it matters not. That must be drawn from the matter purging; for the infusion of some things is better then the decoction, as Rhubarbe, and Polypodium is contrary.

III

If the mater be tough and tenacious, you cannot purge it away at once, but must do it by degrees; judge the like, if it lie in remote places; for if you go about to do it at once, you will sooner consume the natural strength, then the peccant humour.

IV

And this is the reason melancholy diseases cannot speedily be removed.

V

The dose of purging Medicines cannot be determined, for they are various both in respect of their own nature, the nature of the Disease, the strength of the Diseases, the part afflicted, the humour afflicting, the age, and strength, and sex of the patient, the season of the year, &c.

VI

Some things help nature to evacuate by their sweetness or fair language, as Prunes, Sevensen, Tamarinds, Cassia, Manna.

Others carry away ill humors, by sympathy with them, as Agarick, Aloes, Myrobalans.

Others fiercely force them out by their Acrimony, Nature being willing to part with the worst first. As Scamony, Colocynthis, Elaterium, Euphorbium, &c.

Select

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vi

1. The first of these is the fact that the

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Student in *PHYSICK.*



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CHAP. I.

Medicines for the Head, and its Diseases.

1. A generall Caution.

LEt such as love their Heads or Braines,
 Either forbear such things as are obnoxious
 to the Brain, as Garlick, Leek, Onions, be-
 ware of surfeiting and drunkenness.

2. To purge the Head.

The Head is purged by Gargarisms, of which
 Mustard in my opinion is excellent, and there-
 fore a spoonful of Mustard put into the mouth
 is excellent for one that is troubled with the
 Lethargie; also the Head is purged by sneezing;
 but be sure, if you would keep your brain
 clean, keep your stomach clean.

3. Another.

Take the juice of Primrose leaves, mix it with
 a little milk, and get one to blow it up thy no-
 strils

Prills with a quill, and it will most admirably purge the head.

4. For a Rheume in the Head and the Palsie.

Take a red Onion, and bruise it well, and boyl it in a little Verjuice, and put thereto a little clarified Honey, and a great spoonfull of good Mustard; when it is well boiled, raise the sick upright, and let him receive the smell up his nose twice a day, whilst it is very hot.

5. For a Rheume in the Head.

Boyl Pimpernel well in Wine, and drink a draught of the Wine in the evening hot, but in the morning cold.

6. Another.

Srew Onions in a close pot, and bathe thy Head, and Mouth, and Nose therewith.

7. For the falling off of the hair.

Beat Linseeds very well, and mix them with Saller-Oyl, and when you have well mixed them, anoint the head therewith, and in three or four times using it will help you.

8. To purge the Head.

Take some Pellitory of Spain, beat it into powder, and mix it with a little Scavefrage in powder, then drink a draught of Malmesey, or Muskadel, if you can get no Malmesey, and when you have so done, put a spoonful of this powder into the mouth, rolling it up and down (but swallow it not) till your mouth be hot and full of Flegm, then spit it all out, and kneeling down with your head inclined, gape as wide as you can, and the flegm will avoid from all the parts of the head.

9. For the falling of the Hair by reason of a scald head.

Warm a little Oyl of Tartar (that which is made by deliquium) and rub your head with it, or that part of it which is scabby, and in eight or nine dayes the hair will come again.

10. For head-ach, especially when it is

caused by drunkenness.

Mixe juice of leic-leaves with Oyl and Vinegar, and often rub your Temples, and Nostrils therewith.

For

11. For Vertigo, or Dizziness.

1. Make Tents of Linnen cloth, and dip them in Cinnamon water, and put them up into thy nostrills, and they will instantly give thee help to admiration.

12. To purge the Head.

Chew the root of Pellitory of Spain, and chew it on both sides of thy mouth, and as the rheume falls down into thy mouth, spit it out, but retain the root there still, till you think the Head is purged enough for that time.

CHAP. II.

For the Eyes and their impediments.

1. Prognium.

Such things as offend the Head, usually offend the Eyes, as Garlick, Onions, &c.

Such things as purge the Head, usually purge the Eyes, as Gargarismes before mentioned, and Sneezings. Have a care of catching cold after Sneezing.

2. For eyes that are blood-shot.

Beat the whites of new-laid egges very well, and

and moisten a little fine Flax with it, and apply it to the eye being close shut, at night going to bed, in the morning take it off, and wear a green cloath before thy eye all day, the next night renew it, and in three nights it will cure.

3. For Eyes that are blasted.

Onely wear a piece of black Sarcenet before thy eye and meddle with no medicine, onely forbear wine and strong drink.

4. An excellent Water to clear the Sight.

Take of Fennel, Eyebright, Roses white, Chelondine, Vervaine and Rue, of each a handful, the Liver of a He goat chept small, (I suppose the Liver of a shee goat were better for Women) intule them well in Eyebright water, then distill them in an Alembick, and you shall have a water will cleare the sight beyond comparison.

5. Another.

Take green Walnuts, husks and all before they have shels, as also a few Walnut leaves: distill them cold, and drop the water into your eyes,

G

For

120
6. For a hurt in the Eye with a stroke.

Take Agrimony, and bruise it very well, and temper it with Whitewine, and the white of an Egge, spread it pretty thick upon a cloth, like a plaister, and apply it to the outside of the Eye-lid, and although it be almost out it will cure it.

7. To preserve a mans sight a long time.

Eat one branch of Rue, and another of Eyebright every morning, with a Fig or two. This do three mornings every week.

8. To draw Rheume back from the eyes.

Take an Egge and roast it hard, then pull off the shell and slit it in two, and apply it hot to the nape of the neck, and thou shalt finde ease presently.

9. A Medicine not only for sore eyes;
but also for the Megrim.

Take the white of a new-laid Egge, a spoonfull of the best Ginger in powder, a spoonfull of strong Whitewine-Vinegar, and a spoonfull of white Rosewater; if for the eyes, of red Rosewater; if for the Megrim, beat them all together, and having made two Plaisters of Flax, for each Temple one, dip them in this Medicine, and
binde

binde them to the temples with a cloth; this in three or foure nights hath brought sight to such as have been blinde eight weeks; if your Eyes be gumm'd up in the morning, as it is like they will, wash them with a little white Rose, or Eye-bright water.

10. *For such as have a skin growing before their eyes.*

Take a farcerfull of white Rosewater, and as much Mirrh as a Nut, beaten into fine powder; bind up the Mirrh in a fine linnen cloth, and let it lie in the Rosewater twelve houres, by which time your Rosewater will begin to look red; drop this water into the Eye, and it will cure it to admiration.

11. *For the Web in the Eye.*

Take the Gall of a Hare, and clarified Honey of each equall proportions, mix them together and lay it to the Web.

12. *For such as have lost their sight by reason of the small Pox.*

Take Pimpernell, Stamp it and strain; and put the juice of it into the eye with a feather morning and evening.

The same is an excellent remedy for a Pin and

and web and a pearl, and indeed the general Pimpernel is a gallant remedy for the eyes.

13. *For the Pin and web.*

Take Ivie-leaves that grow upon an Ash-tree, wipe them clean, stampe them and strain them, having added a little Woman's milk to them; if it be a man that hath the sore eye (saith mine Author) let it be the milk of a woman that bore a girl; if a woman, the milk of a woman that bore a boy. I can find no reason for this, but shall deliver my own opinion, and my reason for it; If it be the left eye of a man, or the right eye of a woman, let it be the milk of a woman that bore a girl, because those eyes are under the Moon; if it be the right eye of a man, or the left of a woman, let it be the milk of a woman that bore a boy, because those eyes are under the Sun. But to proceed, the sorer the eye is, the more juyce you must take. Drop this into the diseased eye with a feather four times a day.

14. *For sore eyes proceeding of heat.*

Take the juyce of Housslek, Woman's milk, Rosewater, and the white of an Egge well beaten, mix all these together and dip flax in it, and lay it to your eyes when you go to bed, binding it on, it is a most excellent remedy.

15. For Eyes that are swelled.

Take two spoonfuls of Womans Milk, one spoonful of Rosewater, the pap of a roasted Apple, and the yolk of a newlaid Egg, boyle all these in a Pewter Vessel over a chafingdish of coals till it be thick, then spread it upon a cloath, and lay it to your Eyes luke warm when you go to bed, in the morning wash your Eyes with Womans milk, and in twice or thrice it will cure you.

For the Eares and their impediments.

1. For deafnesse, with noise in the Eare.

Take a little black Wool, and dip it in strong spirit of Wine, wring it pretty hard out, and stop your Eares with it, dip and wring it out again, once in a day.

2 For paine in the Eares.

Drop a little Oyle of sweet Almonds into the Eare, and it easeth the pain instantly, and yet Oyle of bitter Almonds is our Doctors common remedy.)

G 3

F 7

3. For an Imposthume in the Ear.

Boyl some milk, & put it into a stone pot with a narrow mouth, and hold the fore eare over the pot, whilst the Milk is very hot, that the vapour of the Milk may ascend into the Ear; this is an often approved remedy, to take away the pain, and break the Imposthume.

4. To Take an Earwig out of the Ear.

Take an old Apple and cut it in two pieces and lay one piece to the Ear, and lie down upon that side, and the Earwig will come out to the Apple; it seems they love Apples better than Ears, 'tis a wonder they be not called Applewigs.

Another was cured by the first remedy mentioned in this Chapter.

CHAP. IV.

For the Nose and its infirmities.

1. For Polypus, or a fleshy substance growing in the N. S.

TAKE the juice of Ivie, and make a tent with a little Cotton, the which dip in the juice, and put it up in the N. S. S. il.

2. For

2. *For bleeding at Nose.*

Let them that bleed at nose smell to a Hoggs
turd

3. *Another for the same.*

If it be a man that bleeds, wrap a cloath moist-
ned in strong Whitewine Vinegar about their pri-
vities; if it be a woman wrap it about her breasts.

4. *To cleanse the Nose.*

Snuff up the juice of red Beet-roots, it will
cleanse not onely the Nose, but also the Head;
this is a singular remedy for such as are troubled
with a hard congealed stuff in their nostrils.

5. *For bleeding at the Nose.*

Put a piece of hot Hoggs turd as it comes from
the Hog, up the Nose.

6. *Another.*

Bind the Arms and Leggs as hard as you can
with a piece of Tape-ribboning; that perhaps may
all back the blood.

G 4

7. *Another*

7. Another.

Hold a living Toad neer the Nose, it stops the blood instantly, because the blood flies from its enemy.

8. Another.

They say Smallage born about one, stops bleeding, both by the nose, and by wounds.

9. For a Canker in the Nose.

Boyle strong Ale till it be thick, if the Canker be in the outside of the Nose, spread it as a plaster and apply it, if in the inside, make a Tincture on a Linnen rag, and put it up the nostril.

10. Another for the Polypus.

The water of Adders tongue Inuffed up the Nose is very good, but it were better in my opinion to keep a rag continually moistned with it in the Nose.

11. For an impostume in the Nose.

Keep a rag continually in your Nose moistned with the juice of yellow flower de-luce, such as grow by Rivers sides, the juice of Carduus Benedictus will doe the like.

12. For bleeding at the Nose.

Take Amber and bruise into gross powder, put it upon a chafing-dish of coales, and receive the smoake up into the Nose with a funnell.

13. Another,

A certain man that had bled four and twenty hours was thus cured, he took a scain of black tared, and put one end of it to his nostril, and set fire to the other end, and so soon as the smoke came to his nostril, the blood presently stopped.

14. Another,

When no other means will stop the bleeding at the Nose. it hath been known that it hath been stopped by opening a vein in the eare.

Drink a spoonfull of Juice of Betony, mixed with Milk every morning. My Author says it will be Good with, but I know not his reason.

Take the Juice of Rue, and black Bilber (I think he means Horse-miner) and thrust it up the Nose.

CHAPTER.

Take the Juice of Star and Primrose, and hold it in the mouth, and it will cause there to bleed presently.

CHAP. V

Of the Mouth and its Diseases.

1. *A Caution.*

WHosoever would keep their Mouth, or Tongue, or Nose, or Eyes, or Eares, or Teeth, from pain or infirmities, let them often use snuffing, and such Gargarismes as they were instructed in, in the first Chapter; for indeed most of the infirmities, if not all, which infect those parts, proceed from Rheum,

2. *For spitting blood.*

Drink a spoonful of iuyce of Bettony, mixed with Milk, every morning. My Author sayes it must be Goats milk, but I know not his reason.

3. *For a stinking Breath.*

Take the iuyce of Rue, and black Mints (I think he means Horse-mints) and snuff it up the Nostrils.

4. *To recover lost speech.*

Take the iuyce of Sage and Primroses, and hold it in the mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For

5. *For extreme heat of the mouth.*

Take Ribwort, and boyl: it in red Wine, and hold the decoction as warme in your mouth as you can endure it.

6. *For a Canker in the mouth.*

Wash the mouth often with Verjuice.

7. *Another.*

Wash the mouth with water of Perwinkle, or Lavender, or Fumitory, or Burnet; but in my opinion the decoction of either is better.

8. *Another.*

If the Canker be very invettrate, and eating, take old rusty Bacon and Vine roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat bran an handful, of Brine wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three pints, boyl them together, and when you take them off from the fire, receive the steam up into your mouth with the funnel, afterwards wash your mouth with any of the forgoing waters.

9. *Of the falling down of the Pallat.*

There is a mad fantastical opinion to this day in the braines of the vulgar, that there is such a thing

thing in the mouth which they call the paller, which will fall down and be put up again, especially by an old woman which hath no more teeth in her head than eyes, and all of them naught, whereas indeed the truth is, the Uvula is a spongie piece of flesh in the mouth, and therefore very subject to receive either inflammations or humours, which any hot thing dissipates; from thence came the fashion of putting it up againe with Pepper and Honey.

10. Another.

Take this only for the conceits sake, it may be true enough, though I can give no reason for it; it is this, Take a handful of Featherfew, rub it well between your hands, and lay it to the top of your head, and it will draw the Uvula up.

These are the very things that will

Caution! Beware of cheap imitations. The genuine is made in England, and is the only one that will cure the most obstinate cases of the disease. It is sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. **W. H. & C. O. B. & Co.,** New York.

IF you will keep your teeth from rotting, or taking, wash your mouth continually every morning with juyce of Limmons, and afterwards rub your teeth either with a Sage leafe, or else with a little Nutmeg in powder, also

wash your mouth with a little faire water after meates, for the onely way to keep teeth sound and free from pain, is to keep them cleare.

2. To make Teeth white.

Dip a little piece of white cloath in Vinegar of Quinces, and rub your Gums with it, for it is of a gallant binding quality, and not onely makes the Teeth white, but also strengthens the Gums, fastens the Teeth, and also causeth a sweet breath,

3. For the Toothach.

Boyl Wheat bran, stale Ale together, till it be as thick as Mustard, let it stand while it is cold, then strain what you can out of it, and adde to what you have strained the like quantity of juyce of Rew, make it into a paste, which paste tie up into a little bag of fine Linnen cloath, lay one of them between your Cheek and your aking tooth, lie down on that side, and let the water run out at your mouth; this using three or four times, will not only cure the Tooth-ach, but also cleanse the Brain.

Another.

You have done to prove them in strong White with Vinegar: wash your mouth with the decoction

4. Another.

Take Hounds-tongue, and Ramp it, and fry it with Butter, and make a plaister of it, and binde it to the Cheek on that side the pain is on.

5. Another.

Take a pint of the strongest Whitewine Vinegar you can get, a handfull of Sage, a quarter of a handfull of roots of red Nettles, and as much Oaken rind: boyle all these together, and wash your mouth with it.

6. To make teeth fall out of themselves.

Take the root of a mulberry tree, lay it in steep in stronger Vinegar; then take it out and dry it in the Sun, beat it into powder; do bus touch a tooth with that powder, and it will drop out.

7. For rotting of the teeth.

Wash thy mouth often with the water of Mother-wort; the water of Vervain will doe the like.

8. For the tooth-ach.

Take Ipe-berries, and bruise them, and when you have done so, boyle them in strong Whitewine Vinegar: wash your mouth with the decoction

codion, and lay the Ivy-berries hot to your
cheek.

9. Another.

Roast an Egg hard, and when you have done,
put to it a Spoonfull of Salt, and two Spoonfulls of
Whitewine Vinegar: beat them all together to
a pap very well, and now and then put a little
into your mouth.

10. To make childrens teeth cut.

Take the braines of a Hare, or the braines of a
Hen, and rub the child's Gums with them once
or twice a day, and it will make the teeth cut
without pain.

11. Another.

Take the tooth of a Colt of a yeare old, and
hang it about the neck of the child, and this will
do it, if *Mixaldus* say true. And now give me
leave to quote an experiment of my own; one of
my children breeding teeth extreme hardly, ha-
ving read this in *Mixaldus*, it seemed to me im-
possible to get a Colts tooth (of a yeare old)
wherefore I bought a Calves head, and took one
of its teeth, and hung about its neck, and the
very first night three of its teeth cut; which be-
cause its very unusuall so many teeth should cut
in one night, I cannot but ascribe some virtue to
the Medicine. Besides all this, I am of opinion,
That

that the tooth of a dead man hung about the neck of a child, will do it far better than either; I am not determined to give my reasons at this time, yet I will give you a verisimile for it, the tooth of a dead man born about a man, instantly suppresseth the pains of the teeth, as I have often found my self, when all other remedies have failed me, and if this be true, why not the other?

12. To fasten the teeth.

Seeth the roots of Vervain in old Wine, and wash your teeth often with them, and it will fasten them.

13. For the Toothach.

Take the inner rinde of an Elder tree, and bruise it, and put thereunto a little Pepper, and make it into balls, and hold them between the teeth that ake.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Gums, and their infirmities.

1. For a Scurvy in the Gums.

Take Cloves and boyle them in Rosewater, then drie them and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning fasting an houre after

after it. Use Red-rose water, for that is the best.

2. For a Canker in the Gums.

Take half a pint of White wine, a quarter of a pint of water, an ounce of burnt Allum, a handful of Cinktoyl roots bruised; boyl all these in an Earthen pot (for the sharpnesse of Allum will make vert-de-greece of a Brass vessel) over a gentle fire till half be consumed; scum it well, strain it and keep it in a glass till you have occasion to use it, and when you have occasion, wash your Gums with it.

3. Another.

Take herb of Grace or Rew, which you will, stamp it and presse out the juyce, and mix it with as much strong Vinegar, (the best way is to put the Vinegar to it, after you have well beaten it) and so strain them out hard both together; when you have occasion to use it, wet a Linnen rag four or five times double in the aforesaid juyce, and apply it to the Gums; if the Canker be very great and eating, mix a little burnt Allum with it.

4. For rotting and consuming of the Gums.

Take Sage water, and wash your mouth with it every morning, and afterwards rub your mouth with a Sage leaf.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the Face and its infirmities:*1. *The Cause.*

IT is palpable, that the cause of rednesse, and breaking out of the Face, is a venomous matter, or filthy vapour ascending from the stomach, towards the Head, where meeting with a Rheum or Flegm thence descending, mixeth with it, and breaketh out in the Face. Therefore let the first intention of cure be to cleanse the Stomach.

2. *Caution Negative.*

Let such as are troubled with red Faces, abstaine from salt Meats, salt Fish and Herrings, drinking of strong Beer, strong Waters or Wine, Garlicke, Onions and Mustard, yea, if it be a Welch Man, or Woman, he must abstain from roasted Cheese, and Leeks, and that is a Hell upon Earth to them.

3. *Caution Affirmative.*

Let them use in their broths and stewed meats Purslane, Sorrel, Wood-Sorrel, Lettice, Spargass tops and roots, the tender tops of Flops, Endive and Succory, let them alwayes keep their bodies laxative, and sleep with their heads high.

4. For a red Face.

Take Sow-thistles, Borrage, Scurrel, Purslane, French Barley, Parsly roots and Liquorish, boyl them together in running water, and drink a draught of the decoction first in the morning, and last at night.

5. To make the Face faire.

Boyl Rosemary flowers in White wine, and drink a draught of the decoction every morning and wash your face with another part of it; yet in my opinion it were a better way by farre, to take a pound of Rosemary flowres, and put them into a rundlet, to a Gallon of white Wine, shake them together, and let them stand to a Moneth, then strain it out, and keep the Wine for the aforesaid use.

6. Another.

Wash your Face with Bean floure water, yet in my opinion Burnet water is the best, though my Author holds the contrary.

7. For a white Scurfe in the Face.

Take a pinte of Vinegar, in which dissolve an ounce of Camphir, let them stand together close topped 14. dayes (saith my Author) but it is

very probable half the time will serve the turn; then wash your face with it every morning; this hath holpen a Gentlewoman that had a Scurf in her Face divers years, as though she had been a Leper.

8. For Freckles in the Face.

Anoint thy Face at night going to bed, with the blood of a Hare, or of a Bull, the next morning wash it off again; and this, though it make one look more like a Fury than a Man, it will cure him.

9. Another.

Stamp Sallendine, presse out the iuyce, and mixe it with the like quantity of White wine, and anoint your Face with it at night when you go to bed.

10. For a blasted Face.

If it be a Man, take red Honey-suckles, if a Woman, white Honey-suckles, presse out the iuyce of them, and anoint your Face with it at night going to bed, this receipt seemeth to me very rational, and is therefore most pleasing, I shall explain what here is meant by Honey-suckles, and herein I will imitate Aristotle so far, as to tell you

First, What it is not;

Secondly, What it is.

First,

First, it is not those Honey-suckles which climb up in Hedges, which the Latines call *Caprifolium*, and the English, Wood-bine or Honey-suckles.

Secondly, it is that which is commonly called Meadow trefoyle, by Physicians; in Sussex it is commonly called Honey-suckles.

11. *For a face full of red Pimples.*

Dissolve Camphir in Vinegar, and mixe it, and the Vinegar with Sallendine-water, and wash the face with it; this cured a Maid in twenty dayes, that had been troubled with the infirmity halfe so many years.

12. *Another.*

Take Honey-suckle leaves, and distill them, and wash your Face with the water (use the same Honey-suckles as I told you before) this cured a woman that had her face full of white scales, and it so perfectly cured her, that she was never troubled with them again.

13. *Another.*

Also another Woman was troubled with such an infirmity, that if she had been by the sea but a little, and afterwards gone

H3

into

into the Air, Her Face would have been as full of red spots as it could hold, just like a drunken womans, and she was helped by this following remedy, she took Frankincense and beat it into powder with Saffron, and cast the powder upon a Chafing dish of Coals, and received the smook of it with open mouth, and using of it often was helped.

14. *To take away the marks of the small Pox.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, heat it luke-warme, and when the small Pox are well skabbed, anoint the face with it divers times in a day, three or four dayes together.

15. *Another.*

But I am confident the best remedy that is, not only to prevent the Scars of the small Pox, but also to cure deep wounds, or Ulcers without a scar, is to anoint the place with oyl of Eggs.

16. *For a red Face.*

Take a handful of Scurvy-grass, and a handful of Tutstan leaves, boyl them well in Ale, and strain it, and drink a draught of it every morning.

I desire you to be cautious in using this Medicine, in giving of it to young people, for Tutstan leaves consume the seed abundantly, and cause barrenness.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Throat and its infirmities.

THe vulgar way in curing Diseases of the Throat, which is yet in use with our pitiful Physicians, is *Album-græcum*, anglice a Doggart, a very sweet Medicine, no lesse pleasing then profitable.

2. *A Caution.*

Diseases in the Throat, most commonly proceed of Rheum, descending from the head, upon the *trachea arteria*, or wime pipe, in fact causes there is many times no other cure then first to purge the body of Flegm, and then the head of Rheum, as you were taught in the first Chapter.

3. *For hoarsnesse.*

Take of Sugar so much as will fill a common taffer, then put so much rectified spirit of wine to it as will just wet it: eat this up at night going to bed, use this three or four times together.

4. *Another.*

If the body be feaverish, use the former Medicine as before, only use Oyl of sweet Almonds, or for want of it the best Saller Oyl in stead of spirit of Wine.

5. *Another.*

Take penny royal and seeth it in running water, and drink a good draught of the decoction at night going to bed, with a little Sugar in it.

6. *For the Quinsie.*

Take notice, that bleeding is good in all inflammations, therefore in this.

It were very convenient that a syrup, and an oyntment of Orpine were alwayes ready in the house for such occasions; for I know no better remedy for the Quinsie than to drink the one and anoynt the throat with the other, but be sure you do not drink the oyntment, and anoynt your throat with the syrup.

Of the Breast and Lungs and their infirmities.

1. *For a Cough in a young child.*

Rub his stomach well when he goes to bed with Oyle of Roses, and then lay a warme cloath to it, and in three or four nights so using he will be cured.

For

2. *For weaknesse of the Lungs.*

Beat the Lungs of a Fox into powder, and take a drachm of the powder every night in Rosewater, or if you will, you may take it in the morning.

If any ask the reason why Electuary of Fox-Lungs is not better, tell them that many compositions consist of so great variety of simples, that the one of them spoiles the operation of the other.

3. *For inflammation of the Lungs.*

Dissolve sugar-candy in Rose-water, and drink no other drink.

4. *Another.*

Also it is very good to anoynt the brest often with Oyle of Violets, or Oyle of Water-Lillies.

5. *For stoppings of the Breast.*

Take the Gum of a Cherry-tree, and dissolve it in old Wine, and let the sick drink thereof, and it will open his pipes gallantly, better than a sledge and wedges.

Another.

6. Another.

Take Figgs and slit them, and fill them full of Mustard, then boyl them in White wine, eat the Figgs and drink the Wine.

CHAP. XI.

Of Womens Brests, their infirmities and cures.

1. For sore Brests that are broken.

TAKE Wheat flower, Yolke of Eggs, and the juyce of Plantane, mix it well together, till it be thick like an Oyntment, spread it upon a cloth, and apply it to the sore Brest, if there be any holes in the Brest, dip a Tent in this Oyntment, and tent them with it, and lay a Plaister of the same over it.

2. For sore Brests.

Take a handful of Figgs, and stamp them well till the kernels are broken, then temper them with a little fresh grease, and apply them to the Brest as hot as the Patient can endure, it will presently take away the anguish, and if the Brest will break, it will break it, else it will cure it, without breaking.

3. *An inward Medicine for a sore Brest.*

Let her drink either the juyce or decoction of Vervain, it were fit that syrup were made of it to be kept all the year.

4. *For want of Milk.*

Use the former Medicine, it will help that also.

5. *For hardness of the Brests.*

It is usual to Nurses, when they have newly weaned their children, to have their Brests grow hard, and the milk to curdle in them, which might easily be prevented by wearing a Dyachilon plaister to them; but suppose it be come already, and cannot be prevented, in such a case take Chickweed, and chop it small, and boyl it in Plantane water, put a little Sheeps suet to it, to make it moist, and apply it for a Poltise to the Brest.

6. *Another.*

Take Populeon and Linseed oyl, of each a like quantity, mix them together, and warm them well, then dip a cloth in it, and lay it to the Brest, it will not only take away the hardness of the brest, but also dry away the Milk.

For

7. *For want of Milke.*

Take green Wheat so soon as it begins to change colour, bruise it well, and boyl it in Sallet Oyle, then strain it, and keep the Oyle till you have need of it to anoynt the Brest.

8. *For sore Breasts.*

Take Clarret Wine, and boyl it with Barly flower, till it be thick like a Poltice; put a little Oyle to it, or Sheeps suet to keep it moist, and apply it to the Brest.

9. *For want of milke.*

Take Christal, and beat it into very fine powder, take a drachm of it in the morning in a draught of Muskadel.

10. *For inflammations in the Brest.*

This is that infirmity women usually call the Ague in the Brest; take the whites of two Eggs, two handfulls of Housleek or Sengreen, which you will, beat them well together, and lay them Plaister-wise to the Brest.

11. *To cure sore Breasts without a scarre.*

Take the yolk of an Egge, and beat it with
fresh

fresh grease, and when your Breſts are almoſt well, apply that Plaiſter-wiſe to them; this will cure not only the Breſts, but alſo any other wounds without a ſcar; Oyl of Eggs will do the like.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Spleen and its infirmities.

1. A Caution.

THe Spleen is a ſpongy piece of fleſh in the body of man, lying under the Baſtard ribs on the left ſide; it is the ſeat of Melancholy, and of the reſentive faculty throughout the body of a man; it cauſeth mirth and laughing, ſadneſſe and ſighing, according as it is well or ill affected.

2. Another.

The Spleen is ſeldome afflicted but it fills up wind in the body extreamly, becauſe it lies in ſo great a cavity.

3. Another.

There is a great harmony between the Liver and the Spleen, inſomuch that the one is never afflicted but it afflicts the other in ſome meaſure or another, neither is any thing

Me-

186 *Caper*
medicinal for the one, but in one measure or another it helps the other.

4. *For hardnesse of the Spleen.*

Take the marrow of Beef, and mixe it well, with the like quantity of oyl of bitter Almonds warme it well, and anoynt your left side with it

5. *For the Spleen.*

Take the inner rind of an Ash-tree, bruse it, and boyl it well in White wine, and drink a draught of it every morning; Tamaris bark and Caper roots work the same effect, used in the same manner.

6. *Another.*

In the morning wash your left side with your own water.

7. *Another.*

Take the roots of Nettlet, stamp them well, and boyl them well in Vinegar to a Pockife and apply it warme to the left side.

8. *For the Spleen over-burdened.*

In this case many times you have no other remedy, than to let blood in the fundament with horse-leeches.

For

9. For the Spleen.

My own most approved remedies for the Spleen are these, if the Spleen be afflicted with cold, rub your left side every morning when you rise with your hand, then anoint it with oyntment of Tobacco, & lay a Tobacco leaf moistened with the same oyntment by the region of the Spleen.

10. Another.

Apply a Plaister of Ammoniacum to the Region of the Spleen, if you can get that Plaister which is called *Emplastrum Ammoniacum cum fricta*, it is one of the best remedies in the world being applied to the region of the Spleen.

11. Another.

If a man live in the Country where these cannot be gotten, let him get a handful of Hemlock, and warme it very hot, and apply it to his side, it were fitting an oyntment of it were made, and kept in the house for such occasions, for Hemlock being an hearb of Saturn, is an excellent simpaticall remedy for the Spleen.

12. Caution.

When you apply any Plaisters to the region of the Spleen, cut them as near as you can to the same

same form the Spleen is of, so will they work their effects more effectually, and speedily.

13. Another.

Let such as are troubled with the Spleen, forbear much drinking Wine, for that makes the vapours of the Spleen thin, and sends them up to the brain pell mell, whereby corrupting the senses, they make many men think they see the things they see not, and hear the things they hear not: These vapours of the Spleen I am persuaded is the reason why many fantastical people think they see Visions, many thinking they are inspired with the Spirit of God, when it is nothing else but a few poysonous vapour of the Spleen.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Stomach and its infirmities.*1. *A Caution.*

Infirmities of the Stomach usually proceed from surfeiting.

2. *Another.*

Let such as have weak Stomachs avoid all sweet things, as Honey, Sugar and the like, Milk, Cheese, and all fat Meates; let him not eat till he is hungry, nor drink before he is a dry; let him avoid anger, sadnesse, much travaile, and all fryed meats; let him not vomit by any means, nor eat when he is hot.

3. *For pain in the Stomach.*

Take a slice of Bread of a pretty thicknesse, and toast it very hot, then dip it in Oyle of Camomel, or Oyle of Spike, which is next hand; then wrap it in a Linnen cloh, and apply it to the part pained.

For

4. *For moisture of the Stomach.*

Take a drachm of Galanga in powder every morning in a draught of what wine you love best.

5. *For heat of the Stomach.*

Swallow four or five grains of Mastick every night going to bed.

6. *For windiness in the Stomach.*

Take a scruple of Castoreum every morning in good Wine; tis an excellent remedy for windiness in the Stomach; better indeed for women then it is for men, to put halfe a dozen or ten drops in a draught of Beer after their meat.

7. *For a stinking Breath caused by the Stomach.*

Take three ounces of Cummin-seeds, bruise them well, and boyl them in a gallon of Sack till halfe be consumed: Drink a draught of it (being strained) first at morning and last at night.

8. *For one that vomits up his viſcials.*

Take Quinces, the cores and rinds being taken away, boyl them in strong Vinegar till they be soft, then beat them in a Morter, and make them into

into a Poltice, with a little Mustard-seed, and Cloves beaten into powder ; spread this upon a cloath, and apply it warm to the Region of the Stomach. This in three or four times doing will cure.

9. To stay vomiting.

Take a toast, and bake it very well, then dip it in Vinegar, chew a little of it in your mouth whilst it is hot, and hold the rest to your nose, and it will close the mouth of your Stomach.

10. For a weak Stomach.

Take an ounce of Cinamon, half an ounce of Galanga, and as much Ginger ; beat them into powder, and with syrup of Hysop make them up into an Electuary, of which take the quantity of a Nutmeg every morning, fasting an hour or two after it ; if you cannot get syrup of Hysop, put half an ounce of Hysop in powder in it, and make it up with clarified honey.

11. For a stinking breath caused by the Stomach.

Take the tops of Rosemary, boyl them in wine, and drink a draught of the decoction, first at morning, and last at night.

12. For a watery Stomach.

Take an Oken leafe, and lay it upon your Tongue, with the rough side downward, shut your mouth close, and it will draw the water from your Stomach.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Liver and its infirmities.

1. A Caution.

IF the Liver be too hot, it usually proceedeth from too much blood, and is known by redness of Urine, the Pulse is swift, the Veines great and full, his Spittle, Mouth and Tongue seem sweeter then they use to be, the cure is letting blood in the right Arme.

2- To cause the Liver well to digest.

Take Oyle of Worm-wood and so much Mastick in powder as will make it into a Poltice; lay it warme to your right side.

3. For heat of the Liver.

Take Liver-wort, Cinkfoyle, Endive, Succory, Borrage, and Buglosse, of each equal quantities, boyl them in Clarified Whey, and drink no other drink.

Another.

4. Another. 2

Take of Sow-thistles, Dandelion, and Ribwort,
of equal quantites, either boyl them in clarified
Whey, or else in fair water, or if you will, you
may run them up in small Beer, and drink no
other drink.

5. Stoppages for the Liver.

Take Ivie-berries, Agrimony, Harts-tongue,
Liver-wort, and the bark of Ash Tree, of all these
a like quantity, Polypodium the double quan-
tity of any one of them, bruise them well, and
either run them up in small Beer, or else make a
decoction of them in water, then make the de-
coction into a Syrup with Sugar, to be kept for
your use.

6. A Caution.

If the Liver be stopped, the Face will swell, and
you shall be as sure to have a pain in your right
side as though you had it there already.

7. For Stoppage of the Liver.

Use garden-thyme in all your drinks and
broathe; it will prevent stoppages before they
come, and cure them after they are come.

For the leaves of holly

8. *For the Liver.*

The Liver of a Hare dried, and beaten into powder, cures all the diseases of the Liver of Man.

9. *Gently to cleanse and cool the Liver.*

Take of Liver-wort, Fumitory and Hartstongue, of each equal quantities; clarify them in Whey, and drink a pint of it every morning, fasting two or three hours after.

CHAP. XV.

*Of the Sides and their infirmities.*1. *A Caution*

IF you have a pain in your side, and question whether it be a Plurisie or not, take Wormwood and heat it hot against the fire, between two Tile-stones, and when it is very hot sprinkle it with a little Muskadel, then put it in a Linnen cloth, and lay it hot to your side; if it be only winde, it will take it away in two hours; but if it be the Plurisie, it will increase the pain, and then you must seek other remedies.

2. *For wind in the side.*

Take the leaves of holly, and dry them well,
and

and beat them to powder, take two drachms of it in wine, and it will give thee ease immediately.

3. *For a Stich in the side.*

Take the Urine of him that is ill, and boyl Worm-wood and Cummin-seeds, bruised very well in it, and anoynt the sides, going to bed, with the Liquor.

4. *Another.*

Anoynt thy side going to bed with Oyle of Bayes.

5. *For a stich in the left side.*

Take a quantity of cummin seeds, and bruise them very well, and intuse them in Malmsey or Muscadell three or four hours, then fry them in a pan till they be pretty thick; put it in a Linnen bag and lay it to your side.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the hart and its infirmitie.

1. *For a trembling of the Heart without a Feaver:*

TAKE the Maw of an old Cock, dry it and beat it into powder, and take a drachm of the powder of it in the morning in Wine.

2. *Another.*

Take red Corral and beat it into very fine powder, and take a scruple of it first in the morning, and last at night, in Borrage water.

3. *For fatnesse about the Heart.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, and clarifie it, and make a syrup of it with Honey, and take an ounce of it morning and evening.

4. *For gnawing about the Heart.*

Take Sage leaves and Yarrow, beat them and presse out the juyce, clarifie it, and drink a spoonfull of it in every draught of Beere you drink.

5. *A Cautiou.*

Things which strenghten the heart are, Saffron, Rue, Borrage, Buglosse, Harts-horne, Mustard, red Roses, Violets, Mace, good Wine, and Spirit of Wine moderately taken.

6. *For Heart Qualmes.*

Take halfe a Drachm of Pyony roots in powder every morning, or a spoonfull of Syrup of Pionyes, and to be sure you shall be free from it all that day.

CHAP. XVII

Of the Belly and its infirmities.

1. *For a hard Belly without pain.*

Take mallows and Mercury, and stamp them together (the hearb Mercury I mean, not Quicksilver) and make a Plaister thereof, and lay it to the Navil.

2. *Another.*

Take Rew and presse the juyce out, clarifie it, drink a spoonful of it in all the drink you drink.

3. *For a hard Belly that is sore.*

Beat Penyroyal, and mixe a little Ginger with it in powder, and apply it Plaister-wise to the Belly.

4. *For a Bastard Chollick.*

Take Worm-wood, Rew, Motherwort, Lavender-Cotten, stamp them, then mixe the Gall of an Oxe with it warmed, and apply it plaister-wise to the Belly.

CHAP. XVIII

Of the Navil and its infirmities.

1. *For the swelling of the Navil.*

Take Cows-dung and dry it to powder, Barly flower, and Bean flower, of each a like

like quantity, a little Cummin-seeds, beaten into powder, make it up into a plaister with iuyce of Knot-grasse, and apply it to the Navil; if it happen at such a time of the year, when iuyce of Knot-grasse cannot be gotten, add the leaves of Knot-grasse in powder, in equal proportion to the rest, and make it up into a plaister with Ale boyled to the height.

2. *Another.*

Take Cows dung, and boyl it in the Milk of the same Cow into a Plaister, and apply it to the Navil.

3. *For a Childs Navel that is sore with crying.*

Take a little Bean flower, and the ashes of fine clouts burnt, temper them with red Wine and Hony, and lay it to the sore.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Back and its infirmities.

1. *For weaknesse of the Back,*

Take Barly flower and Bean flower of each equal quantities; make it up into a Plaister with the Oyle of Roses, and the Yolk of an Egge, and apply it to your Back.

2. *Another.*

Take Rice in fine powder, and Whear flower of each equal quantities, temper it with Claret Wine

Wine and Sugar, the powder of Clary and Nutmegs make it in to a Cake with fresh Butter, and bake it, and eat no other breakfast but it, being baked for some dayes.

3. *For a pain in the Back.*

Take fresh Cow-dung and fry it in Vinegar, and apply it Plaister-wise to the back; you little think how soon it will give you ease.

4. *For heat in the Back.*

Boyle the leaves of Willow trees in water, till they be as thick as a Poltice; apply them to the Reines of the Back hot as you can endure it; if it be at such a time of the year when Willows have no leaves, use the inner rind of the Tree in like maner, and in four or five times dressing it will heal you.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Fundament and its infirmitiēs.

1. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

BEware of taking cold in that place, be sure to keep your Buttocks warm, beware of co-tivenesse, sit not upon cold Earth nor Stones.

2. *For the Figge in the Fundament.*

This impediment is an Imposhumation, or lump of flesh growing in the right gut, proceeding of melancholy humors descending thither, and

and therefore first of all purge melancholy, either with confection of Hamech, or Pills of Lapis Lazuli.

3. *Another.*

Take the powder of a Dogs head burnt, mixe it with juyce of Pimpernel, and make long Tents of it, and put them up the Fundament.

4. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

Take Bay-leaves and boyl them well in water, put the water in an Earthen pot, and sit over it as hot as you can endure, that the fume of the water may go up into your Fundament, so may you put it up with your fingers by little and little, and when you have gotten it up, sit down with your bare breech upon an Oaken board made as hot with the fire as you can suffer it; this will heal you.

5. *Another.*

Take red Nettles and bruisse them very well, boyl them well in White wine, in an Earthen pot, till halfe the Wine be consumed; let him drink this liquor first at morning, and last at night, and lay herbs to his Fundament as hot as you can suffer it.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Thighs and their infirmities.

1. *For stiffness of the Thighs.*

Take Brooklime, Moarnound, and S. Johns wort, Tallow, Hogs grease, and Horse-murd, boyl

boyl them all well together, then strain them out, and keep the oynment for your use.

2. For adhing of the Bones of the thighs.

Take a pinte of White wine, and the Gall of any Oxe, boyl them to a plaister with a few crumbs of bread, spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place.

3. To knit the Sinews and Veines of the Thighs.

Take great Earth-wormes and beat them all to math, and adde unto them a little Mastick in powder, then boyl them in Oyle, till it be thick like a Salve, then spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place; let it lie on nine dayes, and by that time all will be well.

4. For swelling of the thighs.

Take Hens dung, or Pigeons dung (Pigeons dung is the best by farre, without any dispute of the Story) Sheeps tallow, smallage and Chick-weed, beat them all together, then fry them well in Lees of Muskadel; if you cannot get the Lees, use Muskadel it selfe, and apply it being fryed as hot as you can indure it to the place.

5. For Sinews that are strunk in the Thighs or elsewhere.

Anoynt the place with oynment of Swallows, it is thus made; take young Swallows out of their nests by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay-leaves, Lavender tops & Strawberry leavs of each

each a handful, cut off the long feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, and put them in a stone Morter, and lay the herbs upon them, and beat them all to pieces, Guts, Feathers, Bones and all; then mix them with three pound of Hogs grease, set it in the Sun a month together, then boyl it up, strain it, and keep the oymntment for your use.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Knees and their infirmities.

1. *For ach or swelling in the Knees.*

TAKE Rew, and Lovage, and stamp them, and mix a little honey with them, and apply it to the Knees.

2. *For an ach coming of an old bruise.*

Take a pottle of running water, and a pint of bay-sals, boyl them together till half be consumed, then make it thick with Bran, and lay it to the knee.

3. *Another.*

Make an oymntment with juyce of Night-shade, and May Butter, to anoint your knee with.

4. *For the Knees.*

The best remedy (in my opinion) is this; Take the bones of Goats Knees, and beat them to powder, and take a drachm of the powder every morning in Goats milk, if you can get it, if not, in what liquor you will, and wrap a part of the skin of the Goat about your Knee.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Legs and Feet, and their infirmities.

1. *For swellings in the Legs.*

Take Wormwood, Southern-wood and Rew,
of each equal quantities, stamp them to-
gether, and fry them with honey till they begin to
wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure
it, either to your swelled Legs or Hands.

2. *For a Leg that is swelled, and will sit
after touching.*

Take Chickweed and Pellitory of the Wall,
of each a handful? Sheeps tallow one pound,
Tartar beaten two ounces; boyl these in milk,
till they be soft like a Poltise, and apply it to
the Leg.

3. *Another.*

And this pleaseth me much better; Take a
quart of Red wine, and boyl it to a Poltise with
crums of Rye bread, and apply to your Leg
as hot as you can endure it; in four times dres-
sing this will help you.

4. *For ach in the Bones, in the Legs or Arms.*

Take a quarter of a pound of Dill seed, beat it
into powder, and boyl it in a quart of good
White wine; boyl it till half be wasted away,
then put to it a pint of good Sallet Oyl, boyl
it again till all the Wine be consumed; then
strain out the Oyl, and keep it as a Sovereign re-
medy for the premises.

For

5. For a red swelling in the Legge or Arme.

Take Oatmeal and boyl it in Milke, and when it hath boyled a good while, adde to it a handfull of Mallows, and a handfull of Houseleek or Sengreen chopped small together, with some Sheeps sewer chopped small, boyl it to a Poltice, and apply it to the sore place; if it be ready to break, it will break it; if not, it will cure it without breaking.

6. For a Corn on the Tog.

Take a black snail and roast him well in a white wet cloth, bruisse him and lay him hot to the Corn, and it will take it away in a very short time.

7. To make a Naile grow where it is wanting.

Take Cinkfoyle, and bruisse it with any fresh grease, and apply it to the place where the Naile is wanting, and it will make another grow.

FINIS.

The first Part of Culpeper's last

Legacies, his Physicall, Chyrurgical Remaines.

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Reader

Reader,

YOU are desired for the finding
the remedy to any Disease,
(though not mentioned in the
Table) to consider what member
or Part of the body is afflicted, and
to search in the Book for the part,
afflicted; where you shall finde the
Cure for those Diseases incident to
it, &c. For that the Book being
but small, the Table would be too
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sease, (with it's Cure) treated of in
this Booke.

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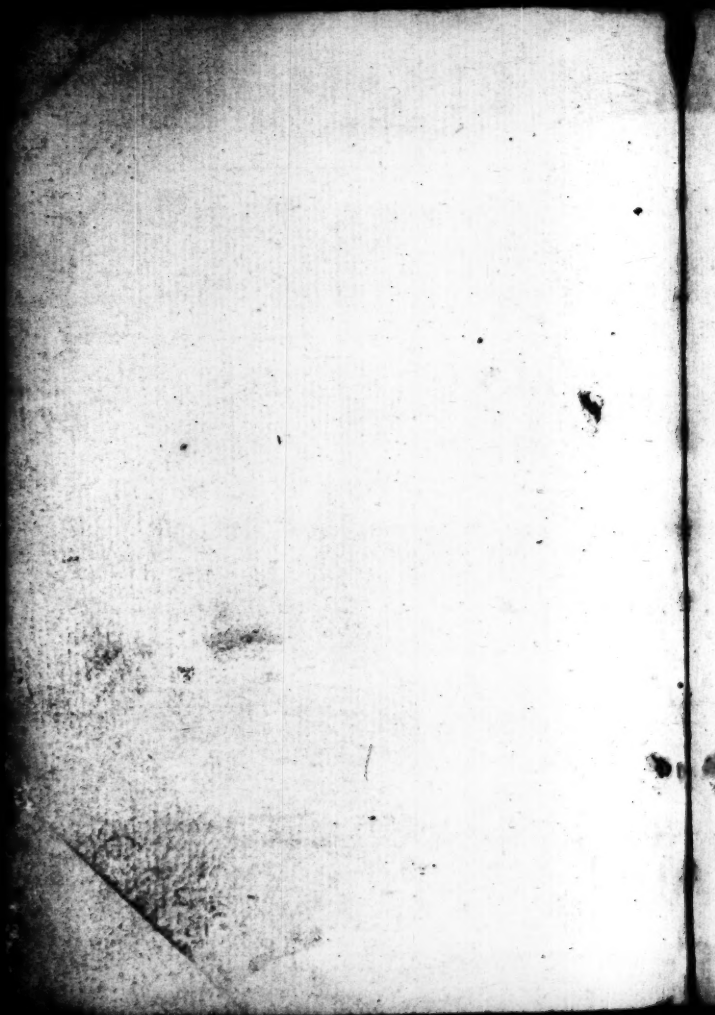
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